

Herald Tribune

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BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE—The owner of the small Paris house refuses to make way for the owners of the big house. A question of money the courts will decide. Meanwhile someone is without a living room.

U.S. Billet Destroyed By Rocket

3 Dead, 37 Hurt At Da Nang Base

SAIGON, July 5 (AP)—Viet Cong rockets crashed into a U.S. Air Force barracks area called "Gunfighter Village" on the big Da Nang Air Base last night, killing three Americans and wounding 37 while they slept. Two men reportedly were missing.

Many Not in Barracks The barracks were occupied by enlisted men, most of them maintenance and flight-line workers. Military officials said the casualty toll might have been worse. Many of the men were not in the barracks when the rockets fell. Some were en route home from a movie and others who had just finished the midnight shift were eating in a mess hall.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY—French President Georges Pompidou, finger raised, conducting children's choir yesterday in Mainz, West Germany, as they serenaded him on his 60th birthday. Chancellor Willy Brandt is beside him.

Pompidou, Brandt in EEC Talk

Agree It Must Not Add U.S. Barriers

BONN, July 5 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt agreed today that an enlarged European Economic Community must not erect new tariff barriers against the United States.

Defense Question On the question of U.S. participation in European defense, Mr. Ahlers quipped Mr. Pompidou as saying: "We have identical interests, but different positions."

Kissinger Meets Thieu Rivals Before Leaving for Bangkok

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, July 5 (WP)—President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, left Saigon today for Bangkok after meetings with President Nguyen Van Thieu's two probable challengers in South Vietnam's October election.

Japan Aiming At Friendlier U.S. Relations

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, July 5 (NYT)—Premier Shigeru Sato named today a strong new cabinet that is expected to give major attention to Japan's fraying economic relations with the United States.

Russian Asks Asylum; Saved From Stockholm Abductors

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (Reuters)—A young Russian asked for political asylum here today after narrowly escaping a kidnap attempt, apparently by Soviet Embassy officials, police sources said tonight.

Heath White Paper On EEC Tomorrow

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Britain's Conservative government will outline its case for taking Britain into the European Common Market in a white paper to be published Wednesday, officials said today.

2,200 More GIs Leave Vietnam

SAIGON, July 5 (UPI)—The U.S. command reported today that 2,200 soldiers went home last week, cutting the American military force in Vietnam to 229,500 men, the lowest since March 31, 1968.

Barzel, Schroeder Lead Bonn Candidates

Kiesinger to Quit as Party Chief

BONN, July 5 (NYT)—Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the former West German Chancellor, declared today that he was stepping down as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union.

Vatican Replies to Criticism Of Fundamental Church Law

By Marvyn Howe

ROME, July 5 (NYT)—The Vatican defended today its controversial project for a "fundamental law of the church" as being just as essential as political constitutions in the contemporary world.

Two U.S. Diplomats in Cairo To Press for Opening of Canal

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 5.—Two American diplomats, Donald C. Bergus and Michael Stern, arrived in Cairo today on a somewhat mysterious mission related to continuing efforts by the United States to achieve an agreement on reopening the Suez Canal.

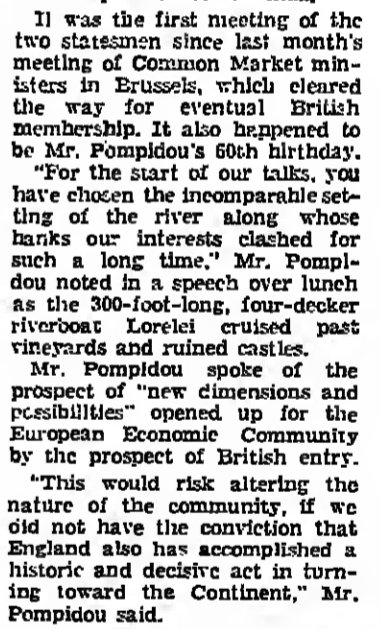
India Complains Of Incursions

NEW DELHI, July 5 (NYT)—India today charged that Pakistani troops in East Pakistan have been shelling Indian border villages and intruding into Indian territory "almost daily."



KEEP OFF THE GRASS—Sean O'Reilly, 23, after he parachuted into Central Park in New York Sunday. He said it was an accident, that the plane's door flew open and he fell out as he was taking aerial photographs. He was given a summons for parachuting within the city limits by police who want him to tell his tale in court.

Various small news snippets and advertisements on the left margin, including mentions of 'Kissinger', 'Japan', and 'Russia'.



Kurt Georg Kiesinger

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Two U.S. Diplomats in Cairo To Press for Opening of Canal

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Rome Police In Clashes With Strikers

Scattered Walkouts Throughout Italy

ROME, July 5 (Reuters).—Police clashed with striking Defense Ministry employees in central Rome today as scattered strikes continued throughout Italy.

The clash came as groups of civilian Defense Ministry workers marched to the premier's office and sat down in the street trying to block traffic. One demonstrator and two police were reported injured as they were dispersed.

The men are demanding higher pay and improved promotion opportunities.

Hotel workers in Rome, Milan, Naples, Florence and Venice were due to end a five-day stoppage at midnight, but the unions announced that in Rome the strike would continue for another two days.

Harassed foreign tourists and Italian holidaymakers have already suffered from three-day national strikes by Italy's 160,000 hotel workers which was held from July 1-3.

Unions in the five cities then announced they would continue for another two days in the face of management refusal to accept a compromise.

The strikes came against the background of Saturday's emergency government decrees to boost investment, production and employment in the face of an economic recession.

Premier Emilio Colombo followed the decrees with an appeal to the nation to go back to work and put the economy on its feet.

Tonight 37,000 provincial postmen called off a 48-hour strike scheduled to start on Wednesday after day-long talks at the Postal Ministry in Rome. But the nation still faces a threatened 24-hour strike by railwaymen on July 19-20.

Moro Is in Moscow On NATO Mission

MOSCOW, July 5 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro flew here today for talks expected to focus on European security.

Mr. Moro was entrusted by the NATO foreign ministers at their meeting in Lisbon last month to convey to the Soviet Union and other interested countries their communique calling for exploratory contacts to investigate the possibility of force reductions in central Europe.

He will also discuss bilateral relations during his talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Moro, who was welcomed to Moscow by Mr. Gromyko, may also have a meeting with Premier Alexei Kosygin before he leaves for home next Monday.

Wagner, Strauss On Israel Radio By Mistake

JERUSALEM, July 5 (Reuters).—Israel radio made a mistake in broadcasting works by German composers Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss over the weekend, a radio spokesman said. Their music is banned here on the ground that they were anti-Semitic.

The spokesman said the program had been prepared by an outsider and not by the radio staff, and the inclusion of the otherwise banned music did not represent any change in policy.

The two composers have been boycotted by the Broadcasting Authority and national musical institutions in keeping with a government ruling.

El-Fatah Says Jordan Army Is Attacking

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas said today the Jordanian Army attacked their positions close to Jerash, north of Amman.

It said the attack followed a night of intermittent army firing "on almost all our positions."

Sources said the remaining Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan—estimated at some 3,000—are mostly grouped in the Jerash area.

Official Amman Radio made no mention of any firing.

A communique issued by the El-Fatah office in Beirut said army forces stationed north of Amman "opened fire against our positions in many places."

The shooting was concentrated on the area surrounding Gaza Camp in Jerash, 25 miles north of Amman, and against the camp itself.

The attack began at 4:30 p.m. At 6:45 a.m. heavy artillery joined in for one hour and sporadic firing continued after that, the communique said.

El-Fatah said the army ordered the evacuation of the village of Sakeh, near Jerash, and sent reinforcements to the area.

It added, "The mobilization of the army and its actions show there are evil intentions and what happened today is evidence of these intentions."

2 Children Killed

AMMAN, July 5 (UPI).—An Interior Ministry spokesman said today children were playing with a bomb they discovered in the Dabedeh quarter of Amman when it exploded.

Two were killed and four injured, he said.

Iraq Expels 2 U.K. Aides In 'Spy Ring'

Diplomats Also Linked To Rebellious Plot

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—Iraq ordered two British diplomats out of the country today, accusing them of "participating in activities outside their acknowledged diplomatic work."

The official Iraqi news agency quoted a high-ranking Iraqi intelligence official as saying the two men had connections with a spy ring working inside the country.

It named them as air attaché Hugh Harrison and first secretary George Rolleston.

(In London, the Foreign Office declined comment on the expulsions. A spokesman said the Foreign Office has not been officially informed of the reason for them and was making inquiries in Baghdad. Mr. Harrison is a Royal Air Force wing commander and has been the embassy's acting defense attaché as well as air attaché. Mr. Rolleston, a former army officer, has been at the embassy only since February.)

The agency said a high official of the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad called in British Ambassador H.G. Balfour Paul early today and informed him the two men were considered persona non grata. They were given 24 hours to leave Iraq.

In a Baghdad-detailed dispatch distributed in Beirut, the agency quoted a top Iraqi intelligence official as saying Mr. Harrison and Mr. Rolleston were "proved beyond any reasonable doubt of having connection with a spy-and-conspiracy ring working to overthrow the Iraqi regime."

It gave no further details. The agency said Mr. Harrison has been in Iraq since 1969 and Mr. Rolleston assumed his duties as first secretary in February this year.

Storm After Calm

The expulsions came after a period of relative calm in Iraq.

The present Ba'ath regime came to power in July 1968. The year 1969 saw the onset of an espionage fever in which more than 50 persons were executed on charges of spying for Israel, Iran or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The espionage fever was heralded by the hanging of 14 Iraqis, nine of them Jews, in January 1969. Their bodies were publicly displayed in the center of Baghdad.

The beginning of 1970 saw 44 further executions following discovery of a coup plot, allegedly masterminded in Iran.

After this episode, Iraq quieted and political sources said it seemed apparent the Ba'athists had firmly entrenched themselves in power.



FORE AGNEW—U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew signed autographs at golf course in Singapore, then played a round with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday.

Serving as Sentinel for Israel

U.S. Drone Could Oversee Suez Canal

By Jack Gould
NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Tests of live television as a means of maintaining continuous airborne surveillance of the Suez Canal are being conducted by the United States Air Force along a strip of the California coast.

Unmanned vehicles, known as drones, are launched by planes and then controlled by computers to fly back and forth over a fixed path and transmit aerial pictures of West Coast terrain to ground observers. Tests, in progress for many weeks, are said to be "very satisfactory."

If applied to the Middle East, the drones would relay views of the length of the Suez Canal to a receiving station near Tel Aviv.

By taping the pictures, Israeli military officers could make instant comparisons of activity along the canal and determine if any new activities warranted response.

The live pictures also could be simultaneously relayed by Air Force satellite to Washington, where the Department of Defense could immediately examine the visual basis for any incidents.

David Packard, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, has witnessed California demonstrations, which technically could enable Israel to partially withdraw its forces from the eastern bank while retaining a constant electronic watch over both sides of the waterway.

Representatives of the State Department are in Cairo trying to arrange an interim reopening of the canal. The Soviet Union and Egypt insist, however, that Israel first withdraw its forces from all occupied Arab territory.

The drones, designed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, laboratories and manufactured by the Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical Corp. of Santa Monica, Calif.,

2 High-Ranking Greek Reds Get Prison Sentences

ATHENS, July 5 (UPI).—Two high-ranking members of the Greek Communist party were given stiff sentences by a civil court tonight for violation of a special anti-secession law.

Estratios Tsambis, 46, of Ikaria Island, a seaman, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with four years' loss of civil rights for violation of Anti-Sedition Law 809 and for forgerly, while Constantinos Litfass, 65, an electrician, of Amaronous, near Athens, was given five years' jail for violation of Law 608.

The two men, tried by a five-member appeals court, were the first opponents of the regime to be tried by a civil court for violation of Law 509—passed in 1947 when Greece was fighting against an armed Communist rebellion—since it was transferred to the jurisdiction of civil courts in 1964.

Mr. Tsambis, who admitted being a member of the central committee of the Greek Communist party and Communist Party of Greece, was sentenced to 11 months' military take-over of 1967 to reorganize the Communist underground.

Mr. Litfass also came back to Greece from behind the Iron Curtain, to take over the leadership of the Communist party's organization in Athens.

Russian Envoy Will Visit New Malta Regime

VALLETTA, Malta, July 5 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky will come to Malta tomorrow for high-level talks with the island nation's new Labor party government, Maltese officials said today.

Mr. Smirnovsky, ambassador to Britain and non-resident envoy to Malta, is arriving in the wake of Premier Don Mintoff's election victory and subsequent disagreements with Britain over the status of military accords between the two.

Officials declined to disclose the exact purpose of the Russian's visit but said he would call on the Ministers of Justice, Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Mr. Smirnovsky came to Malta from London last year for unsuccessful attempts to persuade the Nationalist administration of Premier George Borj-Olivier to permit establishment of a Soviet embassy on Maltese territory.

Agnew Charges Media Help Hanoi in Some War Reports

By Robert B. Semple Jr.
SINGAPORE, July 5 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew renewed his criticism of the national news media today, charging them with unintentionally assisting the North Vietnamese by some aspects of their coverage of the war in Indochina.

The Vice-President, on a tenation goodwill tour, also suggested that the media had been arrogant in publishing "top-secret" government documents and inadequate in presenting to both American and foreign audiences the true aims of American foreign policy.

Mr. Agnew's unusually sharp words, delivered in his customary low-key fashion, came during a conversation here with a group of newsmen he invited to his suite to explain the purpose of his worldwide trip.

Apparently responding to newspaper and magazine articles that questioned the diplomatic value of his three-week mission, he described his voyage as more than a routine goodwill trip. He said it was partly an effort to reassure friendly nations, particularly in Asia and around the Mediterranean, that the United States intends to remain a world power despite some "isolationist" voices in Washington.

Salgou Chances 'Good'

Turning to Vietnam, the Vice-President said he believed that the prospects for the survival of the South Vietnamese government were "very good," but he said that one major variable was the patience of the American people. This patience, he said, might be eroded by narrow Communist successes on the battlefield during the next few crucial months.

The North Vietnamese, he said, might easily launch a "high-risk, high-casualty effort" that "will unquestionably—if it's successful, regardless of the North Vietnamese casualties—be played heavily as a failure of the Vietnamization program in the United States."

Mr. Agnew said he believed that allied forces in Vietnam could prevent a successful Communist takeover "in a military sense," but he warned that the enemy might achieve a "public relations coup" just the same because "so many of our people in the national media are too ready to assist the North Vietnamese by their over-emphasis on what's taking place."

"I don't think they mean to adequate support in the legislature to insure his eligibility," Mr. Ky—at whom the law was aimed—does not expect to be the provider of top-level jobs, but is pulling out all the stops to prevent local communists from endorsing the vice-president.

Kissinger Arrives in Bangkok
BANGKOK, July 5 (AP).—Henry Kissinger flew here from Saigon today for top-level talks with U.S. Embassy and Thai government officials.

He went directly from the airport to the U.S. Embassy for a meeting with senior embassy officials.

Two hours of talks with the Premier Thaniorn Kittikachorn were set for tomorrow before Mr. Kissinger's departure to London to discuss U.S. officials would report details of Mr. Kissinger's visit. He was surrounded by security men at the airport.

Amputee Son of Gen. Puller Becomes Foe of Vietnam War

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 5 (AP).—Lewis B. Puller Jr., son of retired Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller, the nation's most decorated Marine, says he has sharply changed his thinking on the Vietnam war in which he lost both legs and parts of six fingers.

"If I were drafted and given orders for Vietnam, I would not go," said Mr. Puller, 31, who has been confined to a wheelchair for nearly three years. "I never want to see my son have to go."

He said in an interview that he had never received a satisfactory answer to the question: "What did those 50,000 men die for?"

Young Puller was a Marine lieutenant leading troops in combat when he was wounded by a Viet Cong booby trap. He won a Silver Star medal. Now he is taking courses toward a law degree at the College of William and Mary.

The older Puller, who received 53 decorations during more than 30 years of Marine service, has been an outspoken war hawk. He tried unsuccessfully in 1965 at age 67 to be returned to active duty and he given a command in Vietnam.

China to Step Up Arms Aid to Hanoi

HONG KONG, July 5 (UPI).—Communist China agreed yesterday to step up military aid to North Vietnam, according to the New China News Agency (NCA) in a report broadcast today.

NCA reported that the Chinese and North Vietnamese signed an agreement on a supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to Vietnam in 1971, but the agency gave no details of the agreement, which was signed in Peking.

It was the second agreement signed this year under which China agreed to provide additional military aid free to the North Vietnamese.

3 Killed in Bank Raid in South Italian Town

REGGIO CALABRIA, July 5 (Reuters).—Three men were shot dead and two wounded during a bank raid in the south Italian town of Pollensa today.

Police at Reggio Calabria, 45 miles away, said three armed men entered the bank at midday and ordered those inside to stand with their backs to the wall and hands above their heads. When one man made a sudden movement, the robbers opened fire, police said. Those killed were the bank's 70-year-old manager and two other bank employees. The two injured were also bank employees.

In another robbery, in Naples, thieves stole about \$480,000 worth of precious stones from a jeweler's shop in the city center.

WEATHER
ALGARVE... 67 Sunny
AMSTERDAM... 56 Partly cloudy
ANKARA... 55 Partly cloudy
ATHENS... 56 Partly cloudy
BEIRUT... 56 Sunny
BERLIN... 56 Sunny
BOMBAY... 56 Sunny
BUENOS AIRES... 56 Sunny
CAIRO... 56 Sunny
COPENHAGEN... 56 Sunny
DUBLIN... 56 Sunny
EDINBURGH... 56 Sunny
FLORENCE... 56 Sunny
FRANKFURT... 56 Sunny
GENOVA... 56 Sunny
HAMBURG... 56 Sunny
Helsinki... 56 Sunny
ISTANBUL... 56 Sunny
LAS PALMAS... 56 Sunny
LISBON... 56 Sunny
LONDON... 56 Sunny
MADRID... 56 Sunny
MILAN... 56 Sunny
MONTREAL... 56 Sunny
MOSCOW... 56 Sunny
NEW YORK... 56 Sunny
NICE... 56 Sunny
OSLO... 56 Sunny
PARIS... 56 Sunny
PRAGUE... 56 Sunny
ROME... 56 Sunny
SANTA CRUZ... 56 Sunny
STOCKHOLM... 56 Sunny
TEL AVIV... 56 Sunny
TUNIS... 56 Sunny
VIENNA... 56 Sunny
WARSAW... 56 Sunny
ZURICH... 56 Sunny
(U.S. Standard time)

Yiddish Beam By VOA to Russia Urged

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI).—A bipartisan group of 22 senators proposes that this Voice of America begin beaming Yiddish-language broadcasts to the three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

The group, headed by Sens. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., and Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., plans to introduce a resolution tomorrow. The VOA now broadcasts in many languages but not in Yiddish, a German-related language spoken by many East European Jews.

The VOA currently broadcasts to other Soviet minorities in their native tongues, including those living in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Armenia.

Two U.S. Diplomats in Cairo To Press for Opening of Canal

(Continued from Page 1)
rogram, which reportedly outlined an Israeli withdrawal and a crossing of the canal by Egyptians.

Personal Views
The State Department explained that the memorandum reflected only the personal views of Mr. Bergus, but then announced that Mr. Bergus was returning to Cairo accompanied by Mr. Sterner to follow up earlier endeavors by Washington to promote an agreement on Mr. Sadat's canal proposal of Feb. 4.

The result of all this has been confusion in Cairo about what the U.S. recommends or favors to achieve an Israeli pullback and a reopening of the canal.

A reflection of this confusion appeared in the authoritative Cairo daily Al Akhram today. It printed a front-page story accusing the United States of maneuvering to create an impres-

French Nurse, 51, Punished by Fine, Jail for Abortion

ST. ETIENNE, France, July 5 (AP).—A 51-year-old nurse today was given a three-year prison term and ordered to pay a 50,000-franc fine in a trial which followed discovery of one of the biggest abortion rings on record in France. Two years of the three-year sentence were suspended.

Forty-three women and 15 men were also placed on trial and drew suspended sentences of a month to a year. Fines of 200 to 1,000 francs were levied.

The nurse, Marie-Louise Guillen, was arrested when a young girl was hospitalized in July, 1969, after apparently undergoing an abortion. Notebooks with first names of a number of Mrs. Guillen's clients were found, and authorities traced 43 of them. The men were accused of complicity.

Results of the trial, which took place behind closed doors, were given a wide publicity in France seeking more liberal abortion laws.

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FAUCHON

26 Place de la Madeleine Paris at the Liquor Department
PINEAPPLE WINE from Puerto Rico
at the Boutique
Only the best perfumes Here's one house we know we can count on 100% Temple Fielding

KANTENHUIS

The Only Hens-shop of Holland
Kalverstraat 134, Amsterdam

Handwritten text in Arabic script: كندا

Eastland, Wayne Involved

'Cut' in U.S. Farm Subsidies Barely a Nick to Rich Growers

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI)—Hundreds of the country's richest farmers, including Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., and movie actor John Wayne, have rebuffed their businesses...

Accord Set To End Strike In Detroit

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI)—A tentative agreement was reached today in the Detroit garbage strike. However, negotiators...

It was the first time the President has summoned both management and labor for a joint meeting with him, although he has met separately with each side...

In Detroit, the tentative three-year agreement between the city and 1,400 garbage workers, details of which were not announced...

The big four copper producers, closed down five days ago when workers in five states walked off the job, missed strategy for the next round of negotiations...

Twenty-four American ports from San Diego to Bellingham, Washington, have been closed because of the walkout by longshoremen in a contract dispute...

The workers are disputing a new two-year contract which includes a 30-cent hourly increase the first year and 75 cents a month per cent at age 62 for men with 25 years service.

Burger Warns Legal Profession On Ethics Code

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI)—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger warned the American legal profession today that "abuse" of the public trust by "a small minority of lawyers" may bring outside regulation unless the profession...

"A profession ought to be able to regulate itself," Justice Burger said, "but the truth is that the legal profession has not done so."

The chief justice warned that "the time may come when, if the legal profession wants to avoid regulation from the outside, it must sternly regulate itself from within."

Soviet Surgeon 'Builds' New Eye For Blind Man

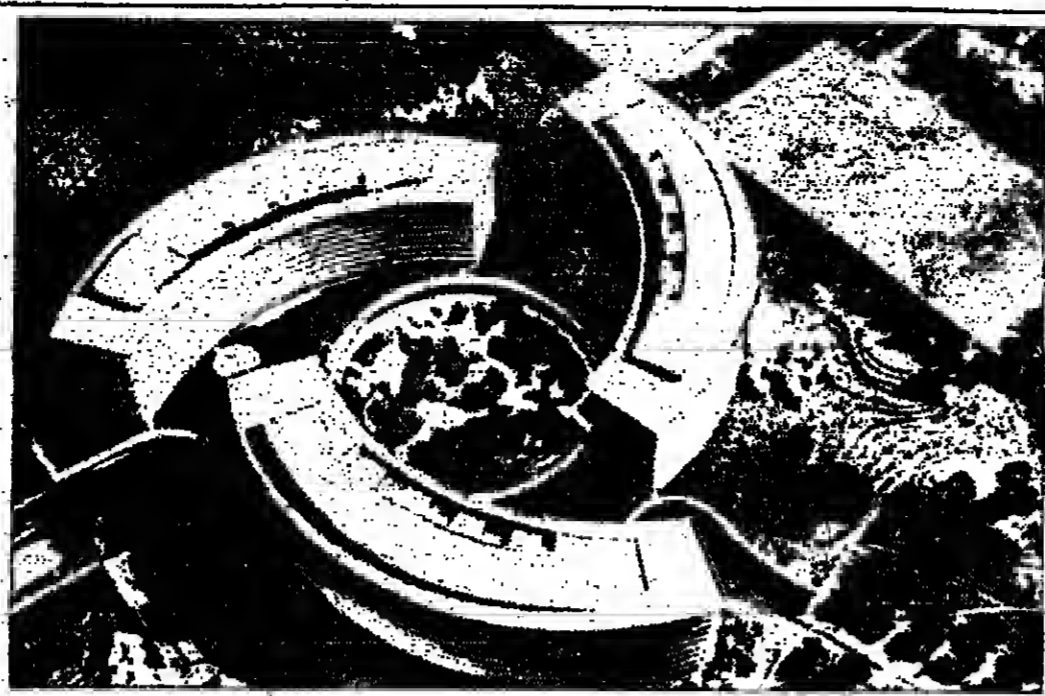
MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI)—A Soviet eye surgeon restored the sight of a man whose eyes had been blinded by chemicals by taking the rear half of the left eye and fabricating a new light-sensitive tissue.

Tass said Moscow surgeon Mikhail Krasnov performed the delicate operation with the aid of computers and special machines for making minute stitches in eye tissue.

Dr. Krasnov, Tass said, then decided to use the undamaged rear chamber of the left eye to graft on to the rear chamber of the right eye. An artificial lens was inserted in the tissue before it was grafted onto the right eye...

The 28th Amendment became law last Wednesday when the Ohio legislature made that state the 28th to ratify it.

MICHEL SWISS PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT 18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS



DEFENSE PALACE—Model of proposed Defense office building which the department wants to build where Bolling Air Force Base is now located alongside the Potomac River.

But Still Adding Millions to Budget Compromise May Result in a Smaller B-1

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI)—A compromise proposal—adding millions to the new defense budget—might well placate a number of senators who insist that a program for a new strategic bomber would be a waste of money.

This development, congressional sources say, is expected to emerge from background maneuverings in preparation for an expected Senate floor fight on whether to continue development of the increasingly controversial B-1 bomber...

Colombo refused to pay \$100,000 to end Mafia feud. NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI)—Joseph Gallo, who was questioned by the police in the shooting of Joseph A. Colombo sr., reportedly demanded, unsuccessfully, \$100,000 to keep him from renewing a feud within the Mafia family...

Drug-war deaths laid to battery acid in heroin. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5 (UPI)—Police have begun an investigation into reports of a "war" between heroin addicts and drug sellers in which the latter may have spiked heroin with fatal battery acid in retaliation for robberies.

Belgrade returns foiled defectors, Warsaw reports. WARSAW, July 5 (UPI)—Fifteen Poles who tried recently to cross to the West through Yugoslavia were handed back to Polish authorities, the official news agency PAP reported today.

Art thieves in Paris get \$270,000 haul. PARIS, July 5 (UPI)—Paintings worth around \$270,000 were stolen from the apartment of Robert Frenkel, a French businessman, police said today.

Chou sees Australian Premier. PERKING, July 5 (Reuters)—Premier Chou En-lai and the Australian Labor opposition leader, Gough Whitlam, conferred here tonight for more than an hour.

Spain to impose \$630 fine for an ounce of pot. MADRID, July 5 (UPI)—The Spanish government has drastically increased fines for possession of drugs, making it even riskier for tourists to smoke pot or take acid while in Spain.

Van Heflin still critical. LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP)—Movie Actor Van Heflin remained unconscious and in critical condition today at Cedars of Lebanon hospital. His condition has not changed since June 6 when he suffered a heart attack at his swimming pool. He is 60.

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5,000 Arrested at May Rally Broke No Law, Panel Finds

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI)—More than half of the 10,000 young people arrested in connection with the Mayday demonstrations here in May did not violate any law, according to a 59-page report issued by the District of Columbia Human Relations Commission.

The report said that while the remainder of those arrested may have violated some law, only about one-quarter were actually apprehended by police while committing an illegal act.

Moreover, the commission said it found that the main criterion by which the arrests were made appeared to be "evidence of youthfulness," such as long hair, casual dress or the wearing of beards, rather than "evidence of an unlawful act."

The 15-member commission said it had received "numerous requests" to investigate the street disorders that occurred May 3 through 5, when thousands of Mayday Tribe members attempted to "stop the government" by disrupting automobile traffic in the nation's capital.

Testimony of 400. The commission said it reached the conclusions contained in its report after examining the testimony of more than 400 demonstrators and witnesses, along with newspaper reports of the events, interviews with officials and its own staff observations.

Among the findings were: Although "isolated instances" of police brutality occurred on May 3, most officers conducted themselves "in a manner becoming officers of the law in carrying out an extremely unlightened policy" of indiscriminate mass arrests.

The suspension of emergency field arrest procedure by the Metropolitan Police Department, "on the advice and counsel of the Justice Department and without the approval of the city administration," violated minimal due process requirements.

The commission also criticized the Justice Department and the police for failing to make preparations for "the humane detention of people held under their mass arrest policy, although... (they) had ample advance notice of the projected plans to disrupt traffic."

Michael X fails to show at U.K. extortion trial. LONDON, July 5 (UPI)—Black power leader Michael Abdul Malik, known as Michael X, failed to show up for his trial today on charges of attempted extortion—meaning Mr. Malik could be arrested on sight—was issued, Michael Corsey, prosecuting counsel, told the court the latest information he had was that Mr. Malik was in Canada. He was interrupted by Mrs. Barbara Calvert, defending for Mr. Malik.

Police claimed Marvin Brown, owner of a business and one of Mr. Malik's creditors, had been assaulted by the group and forced to wear a slave collar "like an animal in an agricultural show," and had been asked for money.

Mr. Malik flew to Jamaica last January, after resigning leadership of Britain's Black Panther party. Later he returned to Britain, as he did not believe he would receive a fair trial. Proceedings in the case were postponed.

Spain to impose \$630 fine for an ounce of pot. MADRID, July 5 (UPI)—The Spanish government has drastically increased fines for possession of drugs, making it even riskier for tourists to smoke pot or take acid while in Spain.

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Pentagon Papers—VIII: Kennedy Raises the Stakes

By Hedrick Smith

THE Pentagon's study of the Vietnam war concludes that President John F. Kennedy transformed the "limited-risk gamble" of the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration into a "broad commitment" to prevent Communist domination of South Vietnam.

Although Mr. Kennedy resisted pressures for putting American ground-combat units into South Vietnam, the Pentagon analysts say, he took a series of actions that significantly expanded the American military and political involvement in Vietnam but nonetheless left President Lyndon B. Johnson with as bad a situation as Mr. Kennedy inherited.

The dilemma of the U.S. involvement dating from the Kennedy era, the Pentagon study observes, was to use "only limited means to achieve extensive ends."

Moreover, according to the study, prepared in 1967-68 by government analysts, the Kennedy tactics deepened the American involvement in Vietnam piecemeal, with each step minimizing public recognition that the American role was growing.

The expansion of that role, during three decades, is traced in the 3,000 pages of the Pentagon's study, which is accompanied by 4,000 pages of documents on the Vietnam era. Previous articles in the presentation of this material have recounted President Johnson's movement to war in 1964 and 1965.

President Kennedy made his first fresh commitments to Vietnam secretly. The Pentagon study discloses that in the spring of 1961 the President ordered 400 Special Forces troops and 100 other American military advisers sent to South Vietnam. No publicity was given to either move.

Small as the numbers seem in retrospect, the Pentagon study comments that even the first such expansion "signaled a willingness to go beyond the 985-man limit on the size of the U.S. (military) mission in Saigon, which, if it were done openly, would be the first formal breach of the Geneva agreement."

Under the interpretation of that agreement in effect since 1956, the United States was limited to 985 military advisers in Vietnam, Washington, while it did not sign the accord, pledged not to undermine it.

Clandestine Raids Ordered

On May 11, 1961, the day on which President Kennedy decided to send the Special Forces, he also ordered the start of a campaign of clandestine warfare against North Vietnam, to be conducted by South Vietnamese agents directed and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency and some American Special Forces troops.

The President's instructions, as quoted in the documents, were, "In North Vietnam... [to] form networks of resistance, covert bases and teams for sabotage and light harassment." The American military mission in Saigon was also instructed to prepare South Vietnamese Army units "to conduct ranger raids and similar military actions in North Vietnam as might prove necessary or appropriate."

The Pentagon study reports that the primary target of the clandestine campaign against North Vietnam, and Laos as well, was to be "lines of communication"—railroads, highways,

THIS IS the eighth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

bridges, train depots and trucks. The study does not report how many agents were actually sent north, though documents accompanying it describe some of the build-up and training of the First Observation Group, the main South Vietnamese unit conducting the covert campaign.

Within weeks of President Kennedy's May 11 decision, moreover, the North Vietnamese government made repeated protests to the International Control Commission that its airspace and territory were being violated by foreign aircraft and South Vietnamese ground raids thrusting into the Demilitarized Zone along the border between the two Vietnams.

In July, 1961, Hanoi announced publicly that it had captured and was putting on trial three South Vietnamese participants in undercover operations who had survived the crash of a plane that was shot down, Hanoi said, while preparing to drop them into North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese, protesting formally to Britain and the Soviet Union, the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Vietnam—described in detail what they said the survivors had disclosed about their American training and equipment.

Mr. Kennedy's May 11 orders, the study discloses, also called for infiltration of South Vietnamese forces into southeastern Laos to find and attack Communist bases and supply lines.

On Oct. 13, moreover, the President reportedly gave additional secret orders for allied forces to "initiate ground action, including the use of U.S. advisers if necessary," against Communist air resupply missions in the vicinity of Tchepone, in the southern Laotian pan-handle.

The Pentagon study does not analyze these covert operations in detail, but it shows Mr. Kennedy's decisions as part of an unbroken sequence that built up to much more ambitious covert warfare against North Vietnam under President Johnson in 1964.

Combat Role For U.S. Men

The analysts handling the Kennedy period put more stress, however, on the evolution of President Kennedy's decision in November, 1961, to expand greatly the American military advisory mission in Vietnam and, for the first time, to put American servicemen in combat-support roles that involved them increasingly in actual fighting.

In a cablegram to Washington on Nov. 18, cited in the study, Frederick E. Nolting Jr., the U.S. ambassador in Saigon, described the significance attached to those moves.

He said he had explained to President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam that the new roles of American servicemen "could expose them to enemy action."

"In response to Diem's question," Mr. Nolting continued, "I said that in my personal opinion these personnel would be authorized to defend themselves if attacked. I pointed out that this was one reason why the decisions were very grave from U.S. standpoint."

The Pentagon study shows President Kennedy facing three main questions on Vietnam during his term of office: whether to make an irrevocable commitment to prevent a Communist victory; whether to commit ground combat units to achieve his ends; whether to give top priority to the military battle against the Viet Cong or to the political reformation necessary for winning popular support.

Mr. Kennedy's response during 34 months in office, as the Pentagon account tells it, was to increase American advisers from the internationally accepted level of 985 to roughly 16,000, to put Americans into combat situations—resulting in a tenfold increase in American combat casualties in one year—and eventually to inject the United States into the internal South Vietnamese maneuvering that finally toppled the Diem regime.

The judgment of the Pentagon study is that, while President Kennedy's actions stopped short of the fundamental decision to commit ground troops, nonetheless, "the limited-risk gamble undertaken by Eisenhower had been transformed into an unlimited commitment under Kennedy." Later, more cautiously, the study says that Mr. Kennedy's policies produced a "broad commitment" to Vietnam's defense, giving priority to the military aspects of the war over political reforms.

The study also observes that the pervasive assumption in the Kennedy administration was that "the Diem regime's own evident weaknesses—from the famous problem of Diem as administrator to the army's lack of offensive spirit—could be cured if enough dedicated Americans, civilians and military, became involved in South Vietnam to show the South Vietnamese, at all levels, how to get on and win the war."

President Kennedy and his senior advisers are described in the study as considering defeat unthinkable and assuming that the mere introduction of Ameri-

cans would provide the South Vietnamese with what the authors call "the elan and style needed to win."

The description of the debates in the Kennedy administration presented in the study are revealing—particularly when the President decides against committing ground troops—because they emerge, in effect, as a rehearsal for the planning in the Johnson era that led to outright war in 1965. Many of the same officials advanced many of the same arguments, and the intelligence community offered some of the same ominous forewarnings.

JCS Estimate Of Force Need

President Kennedy was told that sending ground troops would be "a shot in the arm" that would "spark real transformation" of the South Vietnamese Army. The Joint Chiefs of Staff calculated that, at worst, no more than 205,000 American soldiers would be required to cope not only with the Viet Cong but also with North Vietnam and Communist China if they should intervene. Both military and civilian advisers contended that American bombing of the North—even the mere threat of it—would hold Hanoi and the other Communist nations at bay.

In secretly urging the first commitment of American ground troops to Vietnam in November, 1961, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, then the President's personal military adviser, discounted the risks of a major land war. In a private message to the President from the Philippines, on his way home from Saigon on Nov. 1, he said: "The risks of backing into a major Asian war by way of SVN are present but are not impressive. NVN is extremely vulnerable to conventional bombing, a weakness which should be exploited diplomatically in convincing Hanoi to lay off SVN."

Both the D.R.V. (Democratic Republic of North Vietnam) and the Chinese would face severe logistical difficulties in trying to maintain strong forces in the field in a Southeast Asia, difficulties which were shared but by no means to be feared, there is no case for fearing a mass onslaught of Communist manpower into SVN and its neighboring states, particularly if our airpower is allowed a free hand against logistical targets."

In Gen. Taylor's recommendations for an initial commitment of 6,000 to 8,000 American ground troops, the account relates, he had a co-author, Walt W. Rostow, then the senior White House aide working on Southeast Asia. On Nov. 5 Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara sent President Kennedy a memorandum stating that he and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were "inclined to recommend" Gen. Taylor's proposal—but with the significant warning that much greater troop commitments were likely in the future.

"The struggle may be prolonged and Hanoi and Peking may intervene overtly," the McNamara memorandum told the President. It estimated that even a maximum U.S. force of 20,000 on the ground in Southeast Asia will not exceed six divisions, or about 205,000 men."

The President eventually rejected this approach. But the Pentagon study comments that the ground-troop issue so dominated the discussions that Mr. Kennedy's ultimate decisions to approve the advisory buildup and the introduction of combat support troops was made "without a careful examination" of precisely what it was expected to produce and how.

Fatally Flawed From Outset

The study concludes that the Kennedy strategy was fatally flawed from the outset for political reasons. It depended, the study notes, on successfully providing President Diem to undertake the kind of political, economic and social reforms that would, in the slogan of that day, "win the hearts and minds of the people."

"The U.S. overall plan to end the insurgency was on shaky ground on the GVN side," the study comments. "Diem needed the U.S. and the U.S. needed a reformed Diem."

It also says: "If he could not [reform], the U.S. plan to end the insurgency was foredoomed from its inception, for it depended on Vietnamese initiatives to solve a Vietnamese problem." And in the end, the Pentagon account relates, the Kennedy administration concluded that President Diem could not reform sufficiently and in 1963 abandoned him.

for President Ngo Dinh Diem and the Republic of Vietnam Res immediately ahead. During the past six months the internal security situation has continued to deteriorate and has now reached serious proportions.

"More than one-half of the entire rural region south and southwest of Saigon, as well as some areas to the north, are under considerable Communist control. Some of these areas are in effect denied to all government authority not immediately backed by substantial armed force. The Viet Cong's strength encircles Saigon and has recently begun to move closer in on the city."

"The deterioration in the position of the Diem government reached a new extreme in November when army paratroop officers joined forces with a number of civilian oppositionists in a narrowly defeated attempt to overthrow Diem. On the surface, Diem's position appears to have improved somewhat since then."

"However, the facts which gave rise to the coup attempt have not been seriously dealt with and still exist. Discontent with the Diem government continues to be prevalent among intellectual circles and, to lesser degrees, among labor and business groups. There has been an increasing disposition within official circles and the army to question Diem's ability to lead in this period. Many feel that he is unable to rally the people in the fight against the Communists because of his reliance on virtual one-man rule, his toleration of corruption extending even to his immediate entourage, and his refusal to relax a rigid system of public controls."

This assessment, the Pentagon study relates, echoed the themes and even some of the language of Ambassador Durbrow's cablegrams. One of these, on Sept. 24, 1960, suggested that if President Diem was unable to regain support for each of the two new [South Vietnamese] divisions, plus a 400-man Special Forces contingent to speed up counter-insurgency work: a total of 3,800 men."

On April 29—described in the narrative as a day of "prolonged crisis meetings at the White House"—Adm. Felt was alerted to prepare to move one American combat brigade of 5,000 men with six elements to northeastern Thailand and another to Da Nang, on the South Vietnamese coast, as a threat to intervene in Laos. "Decision to make these deployments not firm," the Joint Chiefs of Staff cable Adm. Felt. The tactics were directly related to the Laos crisis.

Cease-Fire Sought in Laos

The Eisenhower administration had chosen to back rightist elements in Laos, and by early 1961 they were feeling under Communist and neutralist attacks. President Kennedy chose to seek a political compromise and a military cease-fire rather than to continue to support the Laotian rightists.

Because of this shift in strategy in Laos, the Pentagon study says, the Kennedy administration felt impelled to show strength in Vietnam to reassure America's allies in Asia.

In what the administration saw as a global power competition with the Soviet Union, the account notes, Washington thought it dangerous to give ground in Laos.

On April 19, Mr. Rostow, the senior White House specialist on Southeast Asia and principal architect of counter-insurgency doctrine, put Vietnam directly before President Kennedy with a memorandum asserting that the time had come for "gearing up the whole Vietnam operation." He proposed a series of moves that the study calls "pretty close to an agenda" for the Kennedy administration's first high-level review of Vietnam. Among other things Mr. Rostow proposed these measures:

• "The appointment of a full-time first-rate backstop man in Washington."

• "A possible visit to Vietnam in the near future by the Vice-President [Lyndon B. Johnson]."

• "The raising of the MAAG [Military Assistance Advisory Group] ceiling, which involves some diplomacy, unless we can find an alternative way of introducing into the Vietnam operation a substantial number of Special Forces types."

• "Settling the question of extra funds for Diem."

• "The tactics of persuading Diem to move more rapidly to broaden the base of his government, as well as to decrease its centralization and improve its efficiency."

Virtually all the Rostow proposals eventually became policy except his suggestion for a "first-rate backstop man." His candidate, the study notes, was Brig. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, a long-time Central Intelligence Agency operative who was close to President Diem and who in 1951 was in charge of "special operations" for the Pentagon. The State Department blocked his appointment, the study reports.

South Vietnam Review Ordered

On April 20—the day after the collapse of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba—President Kennedy ordered a quick review of the Vietnam situation. As quoted by Secretary McNamara, the President's instructions were to "appraise... the Communist drive to dominate South Vietnam" and

"recommend a series of actions [military, political and/or economic, overt and/or covert] which, in your opinion, will prevent Communist domination of that country."

The task force, headed by Roswell L. Gilpatrick, deputy secretary of defense, turned in its report on April 27.

The report, quoted in the Pentagon study, recommended a 100-man increase in the American military advisory mission in Saigon, more American arms and aid for the Vietnamese regional forces known as the Civil Guard, the release of funds for a previously approved expansion of the South Vietnamese Army and the dropping of earlier conditions that President Diem undertake political and social reforms in return. Allied efforts, the report said, should be infused with a sense of urgency to impress friends and foes alike that "time waits for no man. The emphasis was in the original report."

Even before the report was submitted, it was overtaken by events: The Laotian crisis was at its peak. President Kennedy met with the National Security Council on April 26 to decide whether to send troops into Laos. Late that night the Joint Chiefs of Staff alerted the commander in chief of Pacific forces, Adm. Harry D. Felt, "to be prepared to undertake air strikes against North Vietnam, and possibly southern China," the account reports.

Overnight the Vietnam recommendations changed. "As insurance against a conventional invasion of South Vietnam" through the eastern, mountainous portions of Laos, the Gilpatrick task force recommended quick expansion of the South Vietnamese Army by two divisions—40,000 men—plus the first major input of American troops, as training forces, according to the Pentagon study.

The April 28 "Laos annex" the narrative recounts, called for "a 1,000-man [American] training team for each of the two new [South Vietnamese] divisions, plus a 400-man Special Forces contingent to speed up counter-insurgency work: a total of 3,800 men."

On April 29—described in the narrative as a day of "prolonged crisis meetings at the White House"—Adm. Felt was alerted to prepare to move one American combat brigade of 5,000 men with six elements to northeastern Thailand and another to Da Nang, on the South Vietnamese coast, as a threat to intervene in Laos. "Decision to make these deployments not firm," the Joint Chiefs of Staff cable Adm. Felt. The tactics were directly related to the Laos crisis.

Acting on Vietnam that day, the study reports, President Kennedy approved the modest 100-man increase in the American advisory mission and a few other steps suggested in the first Gilpatrick task force report.

"The only substantial significance that can be read into these April 29 decisions," the analyst writes, "is that they signaled a willingness to go beyond the 985-man limit of the U.S. military mission in Saigon." Publicity would have entailed "the first formal breach of the Geneva agreements," the study says, so the move was kept quiet.

By May 1 the acute fever of the Laos crisis had eased, the account goes on, and there was a "strong sense... that the U.S. would not go into Laos; that if the cease-fire failed, we would make a strong stand, instead, in Thailand and Vietnam."

Johnson Sent On Asia Trip

Vietnam planning was directly affected. The State Department drafted the first of several revisions to tone down the Gilpatrick task force's recommendations. When the task-force report finally went before the National Security Council on May 8, the study recounts, the State Department was largely prevailed upon before that the White House announced that Vice-President Johnson was leaving within days for a trip to Saigon and other Asian capitals.

The final task-force report, quoted in the Pentagon account, recommended the deployment of 400 Special Forces soldiers and an immediate Pentagon study of the further buildup in preparation for possible commitment of U.S. forces to Vietnam, which might result from an NSC decision following discussions between Vice-President Johnson and President Diem. The idea of sending 3,200 other soldiers right away was dropped.

In place of a Pentagon proposal made on May 1 for unilateral American intervention in Vietnam if that became necessary to "save the country from Communism," the final report by the Gilpatrick task force proposed a new "bilateral arrangement with Vietnam."

"On the grounds that the Geneva accords have placed inhibitions upon Free World action while at the same time placing no restrictions upon the Communists," the report said, "Ambassador Nolting should be instructed to enter into preliminary discussions with Diem regarding the possibility of a defensive security alliance despite the inconsistency of such action with the Geneva accords... Communist violations, therefore, justify the establishment of the security arrangements herein recommended."

Next, President Kennedy makes his decisions on Vietnam.



GREEK TRAGEDY—The Acropolis, one of the outstanding remnants of Ancient Greece, is not only in danger from air pollution, but also from television antennae. Once, Athenians had a splendid view of the structure from their rooftops, but now, after thousands of years, 20th century comforts prevail.

Obituaries

Adm. Thomas C. Hart, 94; Headed Asiatic Fleet in 1941

SEARON, Conn., July 5 (NYT).—Adm. Thomas C. Hart, 94, USN, retired, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet at the time of Pearl Harbor and a former United States senator, died yesterday in his home.

Adm. Hart, who entered the United States Navy Academy in 1893 and retired in 1945 to serve for two years as an appointed senator from Connecticut, filling a vacancy, was one of the senior commanders in World War II.

He was sent to Shanghai in 1933 to take command of the Asiatic Fleet. In December, 1941, he braced his small force for the Japanese onslaught on the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and Malaya. Called to Washington in February, 1943, he resumed a seat he had held on the Navy's General Board and was entrusted with compiling the Navy's report on the Pearl Harbor disaster, which had befallen less vigilant commanders: a the Hawaiian base.

About two weeks before the aerial attack on Dec. 7, 1941, Adm. Hart, without consulting Washington, had ordered his PBV-2 (Catalina) long-range flying boats to maintain a discreet surveillance on Cam Ranh Bay, on the southeast coast of Vietnam.

Japanese Mass

They found a massing of Japanese vessels in that anchorage as a portent of Japanese readiness to strike south. Adm. Hart relayed this information to Washington and felt no great surprise when Washington sent a "war warning" message calling for "defensive deployment" to him and to the Pacific Fleet's commander at Pearl Harbor a day or two later.

Before the week-long Battle of Makassar Strait, Adm. Hart issued an order to attack that said: "No vessel will leave the scene of the Battle of Makassar Strait."

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Farrar Wins Rights in U.S. On New Solzhenitsyn Novel

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—In the longest international contest for a work of fiction in years, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, a small but prestigious New York publisher, has obtained the American rights to Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's latest novel, "August 1914."

The battle for the book, which the Soviet Nobel prize-winning author has called "the most important work of my life," involved not only huge sums of money—some unsuccessful offers exceeded \$500,000—but also the kind of literary and personal considerations that make publishers feel business and commercialism have not completely eclipsed the gracefulness of the book trade.

The outcome of three weeks of frantic negotiations was disclosed today in a telephone interview by Otto F. Walter, editorial director of Luchterhand Verlag, an independent literary publisher at Newid, West Germany. Mr. Walter was designated to handle the book's world rights by Fritz Hech, a Swiss lawyer who represents Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the West.

Other Western publishers who have obtained rights to the book as of tonight were the Bodley Head Press of Britain and Mondadori of Italy. No decision had been reached for rights in France, Scandinavia, Holland, Spain, Japan and Israel.

In the interview, Mr. Walter said: "We selected Farrar, Straus & Giroux as the American publisher for a combination of reasons. One can say that more important than money was their dedication to literary quality and their past record for the works of Solzhenitsyn."

While he would not divulge any financial details, it was learned that the New York firm's bid was substantially below the more than \$500,000 offered by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, a subsidiary of Time Inc. Among other publishers reported to have sought the American rights were Doubleday & Co., which dropped out after bids exceeded \$500,000; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; Lippincott; Harper & Row; The New York Times and E. P. Dutton.

The publishing camp appears to assure Farrar, Straus & Giroux the rights to the sequel of "August 1914," which Mr. Walter expects will run to two or three more volumes—and which has led some literary experts to compare the work to Tolstoy's epic "War and Peace." Farrar previously has published four of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's works.

The 570-page novel deals with the crushing defeat of the tsarist army in East Prussia in the first ten days of World War I, a period many historians see as having opened the way to revolution, civil war, terror and Bolshevist dictatorship. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, exiled in the dacha outside Moscow of his friend Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist, is now working on a second volume that will bring history to the Stalinist era, Mr. Walter said.

With scores of publishers from at least ten countries bidding for "August 1914," it is estimated that the book will realize \$2 million in advance royalties before it is translated and published in the West, probably in August 1972.

The bidding, Mr. Walter said, escalated daily since the novel was published last month in Russian by the YMCA Press, a small Russian-language house operated by emigres in Paris, as a way of establishing the author's copyright. Mr. Solzhenitsyn authorized publication abroad after the Soviet authorities refused to lift the ban on his works in the Soviet Union, according to the German publisher.

Because he believes personal relations still count in literary publishing, Roger W. Straus Jr., president of Farrar, made a quick trip to Frankfurt last week to discuss the author's copyright terms with Mr. Walter.

"I just thought that we had a better case and I wanted to present it myself," Mr. Straus said today. "I am glad to say that personal relations still cut more ice in publishing than cable bids of huge sums of money."

Without attempting to conceal his delight over the outcome of his mission, the publisher said that over the weekend he had sold the book club rights for a fair price for the Book-of-the-Month Club. Although he declined to disclose the amount, other publishing sources said it was about \$200,000.



ANIMAL TALES—Two wolf puppies playing in Helsinki zoo, and sometimes the play can get a little rough. If someone bit your tail, wouldn't you yell too?

Both Argentina and the U.S. Want to Try Two Hijackers

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (Reuters).—An international tug-of-war developed tonight over who should try an American and girl companion held by Argentine authorities for the longest hijack flight on record.

U.S. Embassy officials here said the United States would ask for the extradition of the hijackers, Robert Lee Jackson, 36, and Miss Ligia Sanchez Archila, 23, to face charges there.

But Argentina's police chief, Gen. Jorge Caceres-Monie, told a Buenos Aires press conference they would stand trial before Argentine courts for the hijacking of a Boeing-707 airliner which set off on a 7,500-mile flight through Latin America.

The 44-hour flight started with the hijacking of the Braniff Airlines jet near San Antonio, Texas, on Friday, and then continued with stops in Mexico, Peru, Brazil and finally Argentina, where authorities foiled the hijackers' desperate bid to reach Algeria.

An Argentine Decision Observers here said it was now up to Argentine courts as to where the couple would be tried. They said an extradition request from the United States was likely to be granted if it was proved the hijacking took place over U.S. territory.

Police were trying to establish the nationality of the girl hijacker, Miss Archila, was originally believed to be Guatemalan, but Guatemalan Embassy sources denied this. Mexican Embassy sources said she apparently had a forged Mexican passport, but she was not of Mexican nationality.

Repression, Terrorism Found Growing in East Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA (NYT).—Doesn't the world realize that they're nothing but butchers?" asked a foreigner who has lived in East Pakistan for many years. "That they killed—and are still killing—Bengalis just to intimidate them, to make slaves out of them? That they wiped out whole villages, opening fire at first light and stopping only when they got tired?"

The foreigner, normally a calm man, was talking about the Pakistani Army and the blood-bath it has inflicted on East Pakistan in its effort to crush the Bengali independence movement.

Most of the foreign residents—diplomats, missionaries, businessmen—also talk the way this man does now. And they are eager to tell what they know to those foreign newsmen who were permitted to re-enter East Pakistan in mid-June and travel around unescorted for the first time since March 25.

Pakistan's military regime considers the foreign press implacably hostile, but it is desperate to prove to the world its claim that order has been restored, that the army is in control and that normalcy is fast returning to East Pakistan.

The army is, indeed, in control, except for a few areas near the border with India, where the Mukti Fauj, or "liberation army," is active and growing more so with aid from India.

Officials Replaced Yet, East Pakistan is anything but normal. For this is clearly and simply a military occupation by an alien army.

Bengali police have been re-

Since cabling the following article, Mr. Schanberg, South Asia correspondent of The New York Times, has been expelled from Pakistan. On arriving in New Delhi, he said the Pakistan government had ordered him to leave "in the interests of the security of Pakistan."

placed by police from West Pakistan, the country's dominant wing that lies more than a thousand miles away, with India in between. West Pakistanis are also being flown in to replace officials in every government department, in some cases down to the level of typists.

Houses and shops of those Bengalis who were killed or fled to villages in the countryside have been turned over to Moslem non-Bengali residents of East Pakistan, who are collaborating with the army. The temples of the minority Hindus are being demolished.

Bengali youths, who just over three months ago were exultantly marching through the streets and shouting slogans of defiance at the military regime, now talk in whispers, slipping up to foreign newsmen for a few seconds to murmur some information about a massacre, the murder of a family member or the destruction of a village. Anonymous letters containing such details find their way every day into newsmen's mailboxes at the Hotel Inter-Continental.

But there is also a new spirit. Many of the Bengalis—a naive and romantic people—realize now that no other country is going to save them, that they will have to do it all themselves and that it will take a long time.

Significant numbers of young men are slipping off to join the

liberation army, which operates from border areas and from sanctuaries just across the border in India. Bengali guerrilla terrorism is increasing. A number of army collaborators have been executed, and more and more homemade bombs explode in Dacca. The resistance is still sporadic, peripheral and disorganized, but it is growing.

With each terrorist act, the army takes revenge, conducting reprisals against the nearest Bengali civilians. Several hundred civilians were reported to have been rounded up and mowed down by the army in Noakhali district recently after the Mukti Fauj executed a member of one of the army's "peace committees" and his wife and children.

The once widely held theory that the cost of the occupation would prove prohibitive and compel Pakistan to pull the army out fairly quickly has been discarded. President Yahya Khan's speech to the nation on June 28 was supposed to have unveiled his long-awaited plan for returning Pakistan—East and West—to civilian rule. It turned out to be exactly the opposite—a declaration that the military dictatorship would continue, with a hand-picked civilian government as camouflage.

Just the day before President Yahya's speech, an army platoon stormed into several predominantly Hindu villages 30 miles from Dacca, killing men and looting and burning homes. Reports of similar pogroms come from other parts of the province. No one knows exactly how many Bengalis the army has killed, but reliable foreign sources here put the figure somewhere over 100,000—possibly much higher.

Dacca Electricity Reported Knocked Out by Bengalis

NEW DELHI, July 5 (NYT).—Authoritative sources said here today that Bengal insurgents have knocked out the power supply in Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan. These foreign sources, who said they had received their information from contacts in Dacca, reported that the city has been blighted out since Saturday.

Several foreign newsmen are now in East Pakistan, but the sources here in the Indian capital speculated that no news of the successful attack on the power plant had come out of Dacca either because the reports were being blocked by the authorities there or because the cable office was shut down by the power failure.

Another major East Pakistani town, Comilla, is said to have been without power for over a week. Its power plant was similarly knocked out by insurgents.

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Youth at the Polls

The constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18, which President Nixon signed on Monday, was passed by three-fourths of the states with great celerity. There was, indeed, a strong sentiment within the United States for this measure, as an act of justice to men who could be called to serve in the armed forces at 18, but who could not vote on the issues which might send them out to die. But there was an almost equally articulate body of opinion which mistrusted the young, and each demonstration on campus or in the streets gave them ammunition. Nevertheless, justice won out over mistrust and a broad new level of voters will now be eligible to go to the polls.

Will they take advantage of the franchise? Early signs of youthful registration seem hopeful. But the skeptics can point to many universities, in which the students rioted for greater participation in the government of their institutions and then lapsed into relative apathy when such participation was granted. For their part, the young Americans argue that such participation is essentially meaningless, from their point of view, since other constituencies in the universities—faculty, administration, alumni—will continue to exercise a preponderant influence. And they may use the same argument concerning the vote: the young still constitute a minority; the political structure is stratified and the establishment rules.

It is true that many changes can and should be made in the American party and

governmental structure that might make it—as President Nixon urged in his State of the Union message this year—more responsive to the public, and create more centers of power. But a refusal to vote is still a cop-out and apathy or abstention form one of the most effective tools in the hands of manipulators of the ballot.

The political process can be a boring one at the bottom rungs of the ladders of authority, however exciting for those who are committed to climbing those ladders. It means registration, and the communication of a vote to a slip of paper or a machine after formalities that consume time. And it can mean frustration, when a vote seems lost in an opposition landslide, or when the candidate proves less courageous in office than on the stump.

But that is the way the system works (or stumbles). And it is a far better way than confronting a single slate of candidates picked by processes far more arcane than the American party organization. It is, of course, immeasurably better than an arrangement whereby a self-selected leader interprets the will of the people wholly according to his own lights and doesn't bother to consult that will in any formal way whatever. The 18-year-olds cannot expect to transform the system, either in its workings or its effects overnight. But they are part of it—an important part if they choose—and it is not only the game in town for them, but the fairest game available in a highly imperfect world.

Replay of 1964?

The Nixon administration's lukewarm reaction to the new Communist peace proposals in the face of what appears to be a deteriorating military situation in South Vietnam lends some weight to the fear expressed by Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, self-acknowledged purveyor of the Pentagon Papers, that the nation may be faced with "a replay of the year 1964."

That was a year, the Pentagon documents reveal, in which the United States government brushed aside possible opportunities for peace and laid plans for wider United States participation in the Vietnam war because officials believed it was essential to prevent a Communist takeover in Saigon.

Then as now, administration officials publicly expressed confidence in the ability of the South Vietnamese to fend for themselves although there were strong private doubts that Saigon's forces could long endure without substantial outside help. Similar doubts surfaced the other day in Saigon as Col. David H. Hackworth, a combat veteran of five years in Vietnam and the most decorated United States officer of the Indochina war, prepared to leave Vietnam and the Army.

"Vietnamization," Col. Hackworth said, "is a word which must be a product of Madison Avenue. It's a public-relations dream. I haven't seen an improvement in ARVN [Army of the Republic of Vietnam]." Echoing Dr. Ellsberg's foreboding, the colonel predicted that by 1973, after the American forces have pulled out, "We'll find ourselves with a situation comparable to 1964."

In view of the reverse South Vietnamese

troops have suffered this year so far in Laos, Cambodia and more recently in the Mekong Delta and near the DMZ, Col. Hackworth may be overoptimistic. These warning signals and the revealed history of the early sixties should alert the country to the danger of a new military crisis at any time in Southeast Asia. Such a crisis would pose grave dangers for diminishing American forces and exercising decisions for the President.

It is clear that President Nixon has learned one lesson from President Johnson's experience—he is not likely to respond to a crisis with a massive reintroduction of ground forces. But it is not so clear that the President has abandoned the blind faith in American air power that so dramatically failed his predecessor. The United States continues to bomb heavily throughout Indochina. The President has repeatedly threatened to renew widespread bombing of North Vietnam if American forces are placed in jeopardy.

To avoid such a replay of 1964, it is essential now to grasp opportunities for peace that were then slighted. The latest Communist peace proposals do not, of course, guarantee an ultimate Communist takeover in Saigon. Nor do they assure such an outcome. But they certainly deserve to be fully explored. They appear to offer the United States an opportunity to extricate its troops and prisoners in safety from this misadventure in Southeast Asia, leaving the future of Vietnam to the Vietnamese—which is what should have been done in the first place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Police and Press

The French police have seldom had a very good press on either side of the Channel and they have often given the press quite as rough treatment as they got from it. But not since the end of the Algerian war can relations between the two have been so bad as they are at present as a result of the "Alain Joubert Affair." That the French police use violence not only during but after demonstrations, and sometimes against people who were not even demonstrating, let alone using violence themselves, can hardly be news to any Parisian journalist; and it seems unfortunate that the French press should have waited until one of its own members was the victim before launching a major campaign on the issue.

Inevitably, one result of the affair has been to increase the resentment felt by the police against the public in general and the press in particular. The episode the following weekend, when the police failed to intervene for several hours while a crowd smashed and pillaged shops in the Latin Quarter, was widely interpreted as a demonstration that the police are a public necessity rather than a public menace. The police officer responsible was at once removed from his post for "an error of appreciation" whereas the case of those who allegedly beat up M. Joubert is

being treated by the minister as being *sub judice*. This procedure is perhaps justifiable but it reinforces a widespread impression that the government regards police excesses as a less serious matter than police negligence; and this order of priorities is inevitably reflected in the behavior of the police themselves.

—From the Times (London).

The Viet Cong Peace Plan

Inevitably, like other peace plans before it from both sides, this one has much in it that is simply public relations. The sticking point is still the question of the postwar administration. The Viet Cong argue that free elections cannot be held while the American presence distorts the political situation in Saigon. They point to the restrictions already being imposed on the September presidential elections. The Americans respond that free elections cannot be held without some countervailing influence to the Viet Cong's military strength.

Both sides are right. A peace settlement will have to be based on some middle ground. The theory of "Vietnamization" has moved toward it by saying that Saigon could be left to deal with the political issue from a position of some strength without indefinite American backing.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

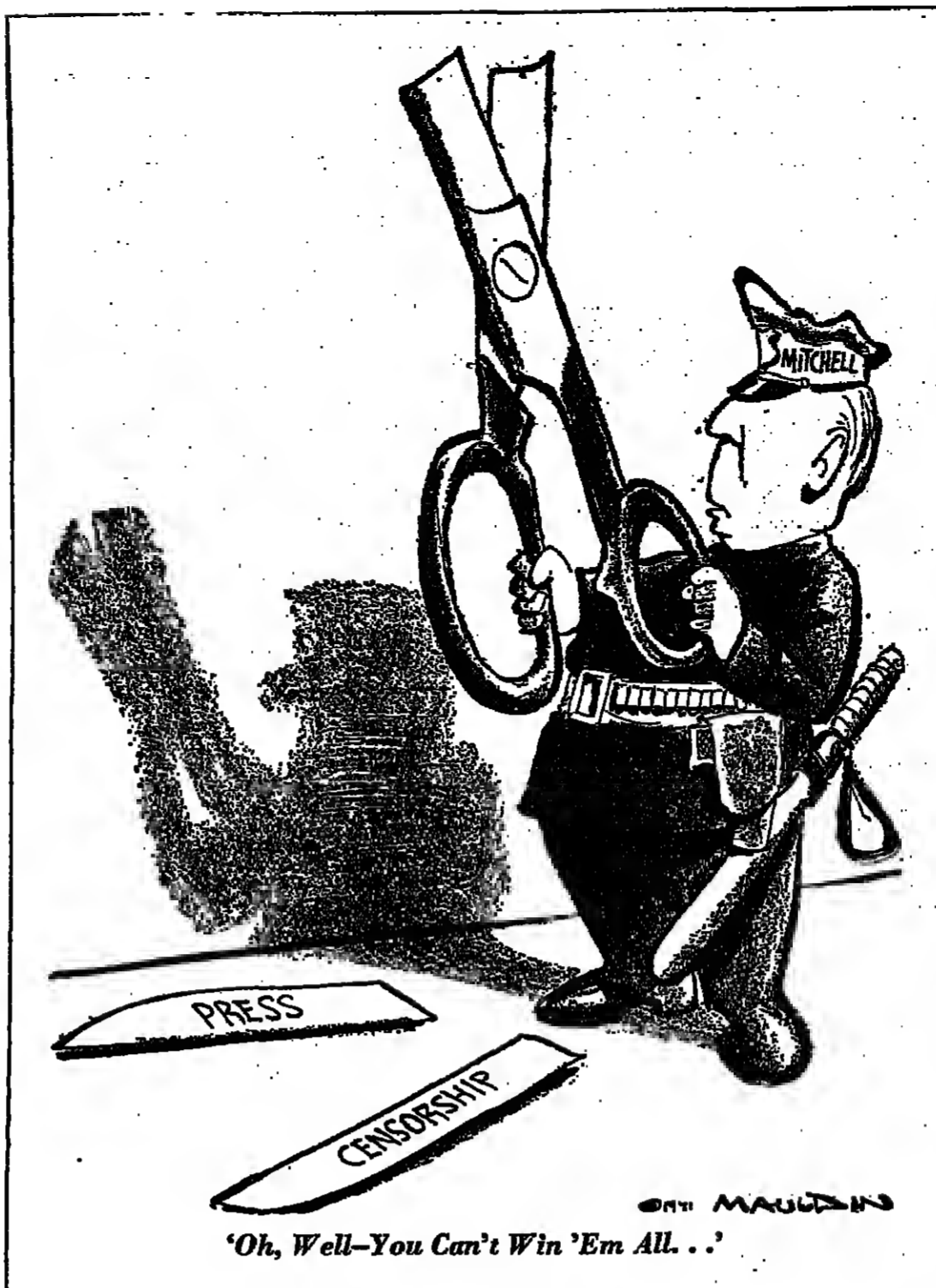
July 6, 1896

PARIS—In the United States finance is closely allied to politics, more closely perhaps than anywhere else, because questions of a general and abstract nature like that of the form of government, the existence or non-existence of slavery and religious establishment or disestablishment have long ago been settled, and legislation is almost wholly concerned with commercial affairs. Wall Street vibrates in response to Washington, and the least whisper at the National Capital finds its echo on the Stock Exchange.

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1921

PARIS—Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, who has just returned to Vienna from a successful tour in America and England, has told interviewers that the interest in music manifested by the American public has grown considerably since the World War and that the musical taste of the country has become much more refined. "It would be a great mistake," he said, "to regard Americans as unmusical or musically indifferent. It may have been so in the past, but today large sections of the population really enjoy good music."



High-Profile Economics

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—In economic policy the Nixon administration started off with a deliberately low profile, discreet, careful, and thus easy to adjust in changing circumstances. But last week the low-profile policy was suddenly reaffirmed in high profile.

Behind the change there is an apparent confidence that the policy mix of the past years is truly working. But if that estimate is wrong, the administration will find it that much harder to shift gears, and the result could be a truly sick economy and tough political going for the President in 1972.

The most revealing of the changes is the designation of Secretary of the Treasury John Connally as the administration's chief spokesman on economic policy in place of Chairman Paul McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers. The personal contrast between the two men announces what that change is all about.

Dr. McCracken is a gnomish academic, keenly sensitive to the uncertainties of trade-offs that inevitably make economic forecasting a hazardous business. While his careful statements earn him the respect of professional colleagues, he personifies to the mass audience an administration not sure of itself. He is Mr. Low Profile in person.

Secretary Connally is about as unsure of himself as his native state of Texas is small. Brisk and decisive in manner, he likes to click off his points one, two, three, four. His emergence as economic spokesman means that the administration is going out on a limb—ending all uncertainty about what its policies truly are. The starting point is a hardened attitude toward those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder. In his first statement as spokesman, Mr. Connally indicated that the administration was not going to take the fiscal steps—increased spending or a tax cut—necessary to promote full employment soon. In the same vein Mr. Nixon vetoed a \$2 billion public works bill pushed through the Congress by the Democrats to create more low-income jobs.

It is a near certainty that unemployment will stay over 6 percent for the balance of this year.

The administration is now going to live with that amount of unemployment unabashedly. Indeed, Mr. Connally called the 4 percent figure, which is generally used as the equivalent of full employment, a "myth" only attained during wartime.

If the administration is openly moving toward acceptance of 6 percent unemployment, however, it is also advertising its readiness to help the great majority who have jobs. For one thing, there will be no wage and price control. That means a lot to workers who are just beginning to catch up with the price increases of the past few years.

Additionally, the administration is helping the middle-income professionals threatened by recent cuts in defense and space spending. The special bill that would authorize \$350 million in loans to the Lockheed Company is one obvious case in point.

Finally, the vast number of Americans in position to make money through lower interest rates are going to get a highly visible break. With public service outlays from the federal budget held in check, the Federal Reserve Board will be under pressure to keep money flowing freely into the banking system. That means to keep interest rates down. Low interest rates should ginger up the stock market, the housing market, and that part of merchandising dependent on installment buying.

Loud and Clear

Several conditions explain the decision to come out publicly with a policy that had previously been stated only implicitly. For one thing, the administration's chief economic planner, Director George Shultz of the Office of Management and Budget, is convinced that recovery is assured by 1972. He feels that the only obstacle is uncertainty and a lack of confidence. Talking out loud and clear, he figures, will promote confidence and thus increase the likelihood of achieving genuinely good economic conditions by election year.

Moreover, ambiguity in the past has built pressures on Mr. Shultz to shift his policy. Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and many Democrats have been pushing

Mr. Shultz very hard for more administration action to hold prices and wages. But it is always difficult and unpleasant to make changes in midyear. By flatly asserting the continuation of past policy, Mr. Shultz hopes to dissipate the pressure for change.

The only trouble with this approach is that it may be wrong. It is at least possible that the economy will not pick up even in late 1972. And with the President committed and on the record, it will be that much harder for him to turn around if things do go sour.

LONDON.—Richard Nixon is approaching a decisive moment in his presidency. Developments abroad and at home press for a fundamental reappraisal of his policy on Vietnam. His response to that issue in the coming weeks could affect the character that history will give him—as a divisive President or one who, as he wished, helped to bring a shattered country together.

The quickening movement of events on Vietnam is unmistakable. In Paris, the other side in the peace talks has made a specific offer to return all American prisoners if the United States commits itself to early and total withdrawal. In Vietnam, U.S. military leaders are indicating a willingness, indeed a desire, to speed up the pace of troop withdrawal. At home, political support for continuing involvement in Vietnam without limit is visibly crumbling.

The Communist initiative in the Paris talks has the effect of removing an important cosmetic element from the Nixon policy. That is the President's argument that we must keep forces in Vietnam indefinitely in order to get the prisoners freed.

Efficacy

It has been perfectly clear all along that the prisoners were more likely to be released if we got out of the war than if we stayed in—the point now made explicit in Paris. But by emphasizing concern for the prisoners, and talking in extreme terms about the "barbaric" treatment the President has distracted attention from his more serious reason for refusing to set a final withdrawal date: the fear that such a commitment would undermine the Saigon government and open the way for a quick Communist takeover in South Vietnam.

Since taking office, Mr. Nixon has not retreated from the objective of assuring an anti-Communist government in Saigon for at least some years ahead. He has tried to win American public acceptance of the burdens involved by use of the prisoner issue and by gradual troop withdrawal.

But now the prisoner issue is effectively neutralized, and public opinion has become disaffected far beyond the point of being satisfied by gradual withdrawal: publication of the Pentagon Papers has only deepened existing doubts about the whole basis of the American role in Vietnam.

And American military attitudes are changing. More and more professional officers are desperately worried at the effect of Vietnam on the U.S. Army; the

Pentagon Papers' Strange Bedfellows

By Alexander Auerbach

WASHINGTON.—Crisis, like politics, produces strange bedfellows, and the conflict over the publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers produced some of the strangest.

Lester Maddox and George Wallace spoke out for The New York Times despite their hostility toward its liberal views. A conservative Republican paper called the Nixon administration "inept and stupid." The Wall Street Journal editorialized in defense of taking of government information, although not government property.

Pierre Salinger, who, when he was a presidential press secretary, was obliged to joust with the press, defended press efforts to dig out secret information in his new role of columnist.

And some columnists peeked under the press's mantle of righteousness to point out that The New York Times had in years past been editorially horrified at the thought of using secret documents.

In all it was a rough time for the press, and even the U.S. Supreme Court's 6-3 verdict in favor of The New York Times and The Washington Post was hardly the ringingly unanimous decision many editors would have liked.

The controversy—involving grave issues of constitutional rights and the nation's security, and powerful institutions on both sides—was the stuff in which editorialists glory.

"The immediate issue," said the Wall Street Journal, was whether "an American [is] free to speak frankly on government activities." The answer, under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, is a resounding yes.

One issue touched upon by the Journal and other papers was how the documents were obtained. "But a charge of theft," the paper said, "suggests that information has the same status as an Army truck or any other piece of government property. It does not."

"Aside from the paper and ink, which could be called property, this is information dealing with the conduct of the public's business. Whether or not the public should have this information is not a question of property but a question of the public's right to information weighed against security considerations."

The Baltimore Sun called for "a sane rule of reason in classifying government information," arguing that the "top secret" label is used more often to hide administrative errors than to protect vital national secrets.

But columnist Victor Laskey turned The New York Times' own words back on itself. "Laskey recalled a December, 1967, editorial that attacked the Saturday Evening Post for revealing actions of the National Security Council during the Cuban crisis six weeks before.

In an editorial titled "Breath of Security" The New York Times intoned, "How can advisers to the President be expected to give advice freely and easily and at all times honestly and with complete integrity if they have to worry about what their arguments will look like in print a few weeks later?"

But if Laskey was saying The New York Times had changed its tune, what would he have said of the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger?

The Clarion-Ledger, politically conservative, has no love lost for The New York Times. The newspaper went out of its way in an editorial to recall a New York Times series "that depicted Fidel Castro as a sort of Robin Hood, bent on agrarian reform." The Clarion-Ledger also criticized the decision to publish the Pentagon Papers.

"Having said all that," the paper concluded, "we believe the government moves to suppress the publication was a mistake. The right of the people of the nation to know what newspapers can turn up is indisputable."

Another conservative made very uncomfortable by the flap was William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester, N.H., Union-Leader. In a front-page editorial, in bold face type, Loeb wrote:

"This newspaper finds it difficult to determine who presents the more disgusting sight, the left-wing newspapers and the left-wing political leaders in the United States who seem determined to vilify their own nation, their own flag, even their armed forces, or the Nixon administration on the other hand, which is so inept and stupid in its presentation to the American people of what is actually a very good case for the Vietnam war."

Obviously, not all the press was ready to back The New York Times. The Birmingham, Ala., News said: "Whether or not the thief who took [the papers] and the newspaper editors and the peace-at-any-price activists who read them consider their publication dangerous to the national interest, the person who stamped them top secret had reason to do so."

"So long as that stamp was on them, the theft was a violation of the law and the publication, however rationalized, was the height of irresponsibility."

The Detroit News said, "Truly that it 'does not agree with those of our press colleagues contending that national interest—and the cause of a free press—are served by the current practice of publication of secret Pentagon papers.'"

At its extreme, the paper said, the practice would allow publication of secret weapon plans and intelligence reports, which "would result in a disastrous (for the press) collision between press freedom and the manifest democratic need for orderly government."

The editors added that the news "does not want the freedom of press so important to our country attached to justify this type of irresponsibility."

Gallup Poll

Newsweek magazine commissioned the Gallup poll to find out what a representative sampling of Americans thought about the publication of the papers.

Gallup reported 46 percent of the people polled said they disapproved of government attempts to keep the paper from publishing; 55 percent favored the government's attempt to keep the papers out of print; 41 percent had no opinion. Yet, an almost identical plurality felt that there was greater harm done to national security by publishing the documents than to freedom of the press by the attempts to block publication.

A majority—66 percent—felt that the government keeps too much information secret, but the same percentage felt the press is too quick to publish over classified material whether or not it might hurt national security.

In short the poll indicated that the public is hardly unanimous behind what The New York Times and other papers did, and most are just as dubious about the judgment of the government.

And then, of course, there are those people who have no opinion at all. In the Newsweek poll they ranged from 13 to 19 percent of the total—up to one adult in five.

Not every paper received controversial reactions from its readers:

The Montana Standard in Butte ran wire service stories on the Pentagon Papers, editorials, columns and cartoons. Yet Jeffrey Gibson, editor of the editorial page, reports he hasn't received a single letter from a reader on the subject.

"In my experience there's damned little reaction in this community to anything that happens outside Butte," Gibson says.

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EL

300-Year-Old Canal May Give Way to French Autoroute

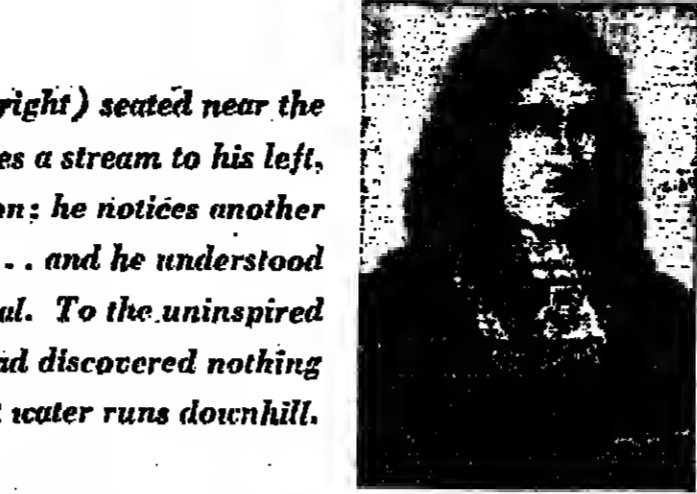
By Waverley Root

PARIS (AP)—Drive along the National Route 112 from Agde to Beziers. At your left, paralleling the road behind a screen of poplars, is a narrow ribbon of peaceful water. It is a section of the Canal du Midi, which fulfilled a dream already 250 years old when, three centuries ago, it linked the Mediterranean to the Atlantic across the land of Languedoc.

From time to time it is crossed by an ancient hump-backed bridge, wide enough for only one car and too steep to see if someone is coming up the other side. Beyond the bridge, you will find only an empty dirt road flanked by dressing vineyards, an oasis of tranquility.

Modernity is threatening the canal. It could disappear almost unnoticed, for nobody seems to be looking. The canal may be in danger, but if anything has been printed about it in the French press, I have not seen it. If anything has been said about it on the state television or radio, I have not heard it. One privately operated radio station once was accused of warning: "There is a plan to convert the Canal du Midi into an autoroute."

The idea will horrify those who think that the voracious automobile has already buried too many French countryside under concrete. It also represents a willingness to sacrifice water-



The story of the Canal du Midi, as it is told today, is marred by two major errors. It begins with a legend reminiscent of the tale of Archimedes in his bath. Isaac Newton under his apple tree, or James Watt before his tea kettle. Unpicturesquely, the incident never happened. The second mistake in the accepted version is that it awards credit for the creation of the canal to the wrong man.

In honor of the founder of the canal, the broad expanse which has replaced the medieval walls of Beziers has been named the Allee Paul Riquet; and on them stands David d'Angers' bronze statue of Paul Riquet himself, magnificent in slashed doublet, puffed-out hose, funnel-topped boots and horseman's cloak.

hydraulic problems which no one had ever encountered before. He placed a double lock at Toulouse, where the canal enters the Garonne, to protect it from the floods of the river. He built a round three-level lock where the canal met the Férault at the exact point where a dam had been built to supply water to the mills which lined its banks; barges could turn within it to rise to the river's upper level, or descend to the lower one.

Where the canal crossed the torrent of the Libron, which could be counted upon to produce inconveniently some 12 flash floods a year, he installed a movable cradle he called it a rafi which could be put in place in 20 minutes when the torrent rose to give the floodwaters passage without sitting up the canal. And just outside of Beziers, he built his "water staircase" where eight locks one above the other lift barges 80 feet. To his day, it took an hour and a quarter to climb the stairs, but recently I timed one of the 40 barges still operating on the canal at 25 minutes.

Andréossy scored a political as well as an engineering success when he reached the hills of Molpès, a barrier which Riquet's enemies delightedly imagined, would provide a gently and costlessly detour; and they secured a decree that work be stopped until an investigating committee could examine a situation described as ruinous. When the decree arrived, it was too late. The canal had already passed the hills; Andréossy had simply tunneled under them. The tunnel is still there and still in use.

Susan Sontag as Movie Director

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (AP)—"I am not a film critic," said writer Susan Sontag. She did not raise her pleasant, low voice but her delivery of it was emphatic. She is tall and slender with alert, brown eyes and wears her dark locks long. Dressed in a sweater, slacks and a leather coat, she hunched at the Brasserie Lipp the other day. She might have been mistaken for an artist's model, but never for a film critic.

She has become, however, a film director. She has made two films in Sweden—writing and directing both—and she is now preparing to shoot a motion picture in Paris.

"Some time ago I wrote a few essays on directors I admired—Bergman, Godard and Resnais," she said, explaining how she has come to be erroneously classed as a film critic. Actually, if she will permit the contradiction, she is a perceptive analyst of the cinema, but she has never served as a reviewer, though she has served as juror at the Venice festival.

"The movies have fascinated me since childhood," she recalled. "My mother, who lived in Los Angeles during the First World War, was often an extra in the Griffith productions. The pay was a dollar a day then, but that was the equivalent of ten dollars today. I was born in New York City in 1933. I suffered from chronic asthma, the Proust complaint, so we moved to Arizona, and I grew up in a little town there—one third of the population were tourists with respiratory ailments, one third was white and one third was Indian."

"One day a movie company arrived for location shooting on 'Duel in the Sun.' King Vidor, the director, gave me an extra part, that of an Indian girl. I never wanted to be an actress, but I did want to find out everything about the movies. Later we moved to Los Angeles and I studied at Hollywood High, before entering Berkeley at 15. Hol-

lywood was still the movie capital when I went to school and I never missed an opportunity to go on a studio tour.

Miss Sontag spent a year at Berkeley and then transferred to the University of Chicago where she obtained her first degree, a BA and fulfilled the requirements for a Ph.D. At 17, she married a professor, Philip Rieff, and together they wrote the book "Freud, The Mind of a Moralist." The marriage ended in separation and their son is now a college student.

"In the 1960s, it seemed to me that the movies—with the new wave breakthrough and the Swedish films—had discovered a unique form of expression," Miss Sontag continued. "I became passionately interested in this development and wrote about it. I began a serious study of the movies from their start. Each summer I came to Paris to attend the showings at the Cinéma-thèque. That was an education in itself. I never went to film school and I learned about film technique—in as far as it was possible—from going on the set, watching directors and actors at work and in sitting in on editing, spying out how a film was achieved. I was traveling in Greece when Jules Dassin was at work on 'Ehère' there and got a job as an extra so that I could observe. I went through its creation from the first 'take' to the cutting."

"Three years ago—out of the blue as it were—I was invited to go to Sweden and make a film. How could I resist such a challenge? I wrote the script 'Duet for Cannibals,' and I engaged a cast of four Swedish actors who spoke excellent English. I didn't speak Swedish, but we had to film in Swedish."

"Duet for Cannibals," seen here last year, concerned two couples—a professor and his wife and a younger pair—whose lives become entangled. It was widely shown and discussed and proved successfully successful to bring Miss Sontag an offer to do another film in Stockholm. The second film, "Brother Carl," was shot in English with an acting company of six, two of whom were French players: Geneviève Page and Laurence Rapp. It will be released here in the fall.

Miss Sontag's novels ("The Benefactor" and "Death Kit") and her collections of essays on a variety of subjects—have been translated into 18 languages. She does not intend, she says, to abandon literature for the cinema, preferring to work at both.

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Table with columns: Today, Prev., High, Low. Lists Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Madrid, Tokyo, Zurich.

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Table with columns: Dollar Bonds, Floating Rates, Convertible Bonds, Bonifide Index. Lists various international bonds and their prices.

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Ten Bankers Discuss Plan To Check Eurodollar Flow

By William Ellington
BASEL, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Major central banks have come up with a plan to restrain expansion of the Eurodollar market...

German Steel Industry to Be Reorganized

BRUSSELS, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community is working to organize the West German steel industry into four cartel-like "rationalization groups," officials say.

May Deficit Reported by Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, July 5 (AP-DJ).—West Germany had a basic payments deficit of 23 million deutsche marks in May, compared with an April surplus of 1.189 billion DM and a surplus of 378 million DM a year earlier...

The overall payments balance, including West Germany's International Monetary Fund position and special drawing rights, however, showed a May surplus of 784 billion DM, up from an April surplus of 3.175 billion DM and a May, 1970, surplus of 1.111 billion DM.

All May figures are preliminary, the Bundesbank noted. For the first five months of the current year, the basic balance closed with a preliminary 1.26 billion DM surplus, up from a 4.097 billion DM deficit in the like 1970 period.

Overall Balance
The five-month overall balance showed a preliminary 19.618 billion DM surplus, which compared with a 3.083 billion DM surplus in like 1970.

The Bundesbank considers the basic payments balance the best indicator of the country's payments situation, it comprises current accounts and long-term capital movements.

The current account was 68 million DM in surplus in May, against an April deficit of 73 million and a 455 million surplus a year earlier.

The five-month current-account balance showed a surplus of 190 million DM, down from a 610 million surplus in the like 1970 period.

Long-term capital movements were 91 million DM in deficit in May, against a surplus of 1.266 billion DM in April and a deficit of 77 million DM in May, 1970.

Long-term transactions in the five-month period were 1.051 billion DM in surplus, versus a deficit of 4.707 billion DM a year earlier.

Short-Term Inflow
On balance, short-term capital movements showed an inflow of 3.668 billion DM in May, up from 1.067 billion in April, and 901 million a year earlier.

For the five-month period, short-term transactions resulted in a 4.519 billion DM surplus on balance, up from a surplus of 2.787 billion in the like 1970 period.

The central bank also reported that since it resumed its activities on the foreign-exchange market in early June as a seller of United States dollars, its net monetary reserves declined on balance by 7.8 billion DM to 69.9 billion DM last month.

Reserves Decline
The bank also said that foreign exchange reserves fell 1.914 billion deutsche marks to 38.649 billion DM in the week ended June 30.

Overall monetary reserves declined to 62.880 billion DM from 64.721 billion the preceding week. Gold reserves fell 1,824,000 DM to 14,579 billion DM while there was an increase in the drawing rights on the gold tranche at the International Monetary Fund of 74,288,000 DM to 3,644 billion DM.

The Bundesbank said an estimated 3280 million today at prices ranging from 3,500 DM a dollar to 3,500 DM, foreign exchange dealers here said.

The dollar closed at 3,500 DM, after opening at 3,495 and being fixed at 3,507 DM.

European Airbus Buys GE Engine

MUNICH, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The European Airbus group has placed an order worth 320 million with General Electric Co. of the United States for the firm's CF 6-50 jet engine.

The order for 30 of the GE engines was announced here today by Deutsche Airbus, speaking for Airbus Industries of Paris, the management unit for the European A-300-B Airbus.

First deliveries are scheduled for mid-1972. The flight of the first prototype is set for September of that year.

Economic Analysis The 'Myth' of 4% Unemployment

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—Although it was almost lost because of the natural interest in President Nixon's major economic decisions last week, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, in announcing the decision, let slip an important strand of thought within the government.

Mr. Connally used a rather forceful word—"myth"—to describe the widely-held view among the general public that the United States should regard an unemployment rate of 4 percent of the labor force as the "norm" of full employment.

He said this rate had not been achieved in a quarter century except in wartime, which includes the Vietnam period. This is not a numbers game, Mr. Connally's view has great implications for government policy, in the sense of how much this or future presidents and Federal Reserve Boards should stimulate the economy.

Liberal Economists Agree
And there is a fascinating coincidence. Starting from distinctly different ideological premises and a different line of reasoning, some liberal economists in the United States have also reached the conclusion that a 4 percent unemployment rate is now a "myth."

Mr. Connally is a conservative. It has been a conservative habit for a long time to worry a shade more about inflation than about unemployment—a thoroughly respectable sense of priorities—and also, quite frankly, to "explain away" somewhat the unemployment figures.

The secretary did so last week. He related unemployed to defense cutbacks. He showed that the jobs rate for married men was not high relative to pre-recessions and recovery periods about 3.5 percent. He emphasized the issue of the "composition" of unemployment.

U.S. Becomes Largest User Of Special Drawing Rights

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—By the end of May the United States had become the world's largest user of special drawing rights, or "paper gold," the International Monetary Fund reported today.

The United States by then had "spent" \$37 million of its SDRs to purchase unwanted dollars from other countries. The actions in May included transfers of \$5 million of SDRs to Belgium and \$150 million to the Netherlands—both countries that do not traditionally retain large holdings of dollars or any other reserve currency.

The transfer to the Netherlands brought that country's holdings of SDRs very close to the limit of the amount it is required to accept from the United States or any other country. The limit is three times a country's initial allocation. The Netherlands could voluntarily accept more than that amount.

Although the United States has used more SDRs than any other country, a number of others have used a bigger share of their initial allocation. The United States has used 21 percent of its supply, which totaled \$1,584 billion—the largest of any country.

The IMF also reported these developments in its monthly survey: The fund bought \$70 million of gold from South Africa in June under the agreed system for special purchases. This was the first purchase since January.

Under a new system of "remuneration" of members with creditor positions in the fund, the IMF distributed about \$37 million in gold and SDRs in May to 33 countries.

The United States became a debtor in the fund in May for the first time since November, 1968, through use of its automatic drawing right. Total world trade in the first quarter, measured by total exports, was up 11.5 percent from a year earlier. Previously, the fund had estimated that exports of the industrial countries alone showed a year-to-year rise of 12.5 percent.

Exchanges Suspend Trade in IOS Shares

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The Council of the London Stock Exchange today suspended transactions in the common shares of IOS Ltd. The move was expected after the Ontario and Quebec Securities Commissions issued a temporary cease-trading order against IOS Friday.

The Amsterdam and Luxembourg stock exchanges also suspended trading in IOS, effective today, spokesmen for the two exchanges said.

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Official French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 148 million francs (\$26.5 million) in June to 29,459 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today. It is the smallest rise since March, 1970.

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Saudi Arabia Joins Bidders For British North Sea Oil

By John M. Lee
LONDON, July 5 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia, guardian of the world's largest oil reserves, is joining the crowd of companies and countries maneuvering to win additional concessions for oil exploration in the British North Sea.

Norsk Hydro, a diversified industrial concern largely owned by the Norwegian government and already participating in the oil discoveries in the Norwegian sector of the sea, has also put out feelers to join the action on the British side of the dividing line.

Such unusual activity demonstrates the depth of interest in the promising British waters. The government here is putting up another 436 blocks covering 38,800 square miles for bid or application by Aug. 20. The competition promises to be intense.

In a recent announcement of the government's new offer, Sir John Eden, Minister of Industry, predicted, "We are only at the beginning of the oil-discovering era on the continental shelf."

On the basis of present discoveries alone, the British and Norwegian sectors combined should be producing one million barrels of high-quality crude oil a day by the mid-1970s. Such a total, roughly equivalent to 10 percent of Western European requirements, is hardly likely to upset European dependence on African and Middle East oil, but it is nonetheless quite important for Britain and Norway.

Most of the new British concessions to be awarded lie off the east coast of Scotland. Interest has been running high there since the major discoveries of British Petroleum and Shell-Esso 110 miles northeast and 150 miles southeast of Aberdeen.

There are two unusual features in the new round of concessions. One is the introduction of American-style competitive bidding (along the lines of the Alaskan auctions for some of the blocks). The other is the elimination of the requirement that one of Britain's nationalized industries (the Gas Council or the National Coal Board) must be included in any consortium applying for licenses in certain promising areas.

Fifteen blocks are being put up for bid. These are blocks running southwest to northeast off the Orkney and Shetland island groups off the north coast of Scotland, an area along the border between British and Norwegian waters from north of Shetland to Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (including blocks adjacent to the British Petroleum and Shell-Esso discoveries), scattered blocks in the gas-producing areas off the English coast from Hull to Norfolk and blocks parallel to the north Cornish coast.

Some 50 companies are said to have been forming various groups to bid and make applications, ranging from the German national oil concern, Deminor, to Occidental Petroleum of Los Angeles, which scored such a success in the 1960s in Libya.

Markets Closed

All U.S. stock exchanges were closed Monday, July 5, to mark Independence Day, which fell this year on Sunday.

Which of these authoritative U.S. financial services would you like to know more about?

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BOND INVESTMENT SERVICES—Covers the U.S. bond market with descriptions, opinions, quality ratings and recommendations on bonds. Also available: Municipal Bond Selector and Bond Guide.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK REPORT—A monthly publication analyzing and expressing opinions on foreign securities from Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Latin America, Australia, and other leading nations.
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PEANUTS

IT'S A LONG WAY TO...
TIPPERARY
I Block

MAN, THAT SUN FEELS GREAT!
I OFFER MY BODY TO THE SUN!
ZAP
MUST'VE BLOWN A SOLAR FUSE.

PSST—AH!! LURE HIM OUT—YO GRAB HIM!!
THE COMBINATION OF THE JINGLING OF SILVER AND THE LOOK OF ONE STUPID ENOUGH TO FALL FOR ONE OF HIS CROOKED SCHEMES—IS TOO MUCH FOR CROOKED MILES.

DO YOU EVER GET MOODS OF DEPRESSION?
ONCE IN A WHILE
I DO EVERY TIME I THINK OF MY COUNTRY CLUB BACK HOME AND OUR BIG HOUSE...
I FEEL ONE COMING ON NOW

KAMP KELLY CAREER SEMINARS
PLAN YOUR FUTURE NOW!
HAVE YOU DECIDED ON A CAREER YET, ARTHUR?
YES, I INTEND TO FOLLOW IN MY FATHER'S PROFESSION.
OH, WHAT DOES YOUR FATHER DO?
HE'S AN ASSISTANT NOTARY PUBLIC.

A FLAT TIRE! WHAT ARE WE TO DO, SISTER?
I DON'T KNOW, BABY.
WILLIS ALWAYS HANDLED SUCH THINGS.
I SUPPOSE WE COULD CHANGE A TIRE IF WE HAD TO.
LET'S JUST TAKE SOME THINGS OUT OF THE TRUNK TO SHOW WE'RE IN TROUBLE.
YES, SOME MAN IS SURE TO STOP AND HELP US.

HI.
NOT YET.

INCIDENTALLY, REMIND MELISSA THAT WE'RE TAKING HER AND HEIDI TO THE THEATRE THIS EVENING. I'LL PICK THEM UP FOR DINNER AT SIX-THIRTY!
WILL DO!
JUNE? I WAS ABOUT TO CALL YOU! AFTER HEIDI GOT HOME WE SAT UP AND TALKED FOR ALMOST TWO HOURS! SHE'S STILL IN BED!
YOU SHOULD BE THERE TOO, MELISSA! YOU COULDN'T HAVE TALKED FOR ALMOST AN HOUR'S sleep!
I'M ALL RIGHT—BUT IT'S BETTER SKIP THE THEATRE TONIGHT! YES, I'M SURE THAT HEIDI WILL WANT TO GO!
JUNE, IF I GET A CAB, WOULD REX HAVE TIME TO SEE ME FOR A FEW MINUTES THIS MORNING? I'D LIKE TO TALK TO HIM ABOUT HEIDI!

YOU SEE, THE BOSS WOULD HAVE PICKED UP HIS INTER-CHANGEABLES—FROGS WOULD WORK BIDDERS!
THEY WOULD HAVEN'T FILE CABINETS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES—THEY READ WELL, YOU'VE NOTICED THEIR BIG BRIGHT EYES?
BUT WHY?
THE AVERAGE STENOGRAPHER OR SECRETARY IS ALARMED INTO MYSTERY ON BEHOLDING A MOUSE IN A DESK DRAWER... BUT A PERSONAL PROOF, SHILLING, ETC., PEEKING UP AT HER—

BE SURE TO LET ME KNOW WHEN GUESTS FROM THE REVIVAL OF 'MEREYLY MAYBE, MABEL' ARE THEY NOT?
AS WE USED TO REMARK IN THOSE DAYS, YOU SAID IT, ANDREWS, THE ORIGINAL WAS A GREAT SHOW AND I TOOK A SPECIAL INTEREST IN IT.
HERE WE ARE, MILLIE, MAKE YOU READY TO MAKE A JOURNEY BACKWARD IN TIME?
I'LL GO ANYWHERE IF IT'S FIRST CLASS AND THE FOOD IS GOOD, RIP.

BLONDIE

DO YOU WISH FRENCH THOUSAND-ISLAND OR ROQUEFORT DRESSING ON YOUR SALAD?
I'LL HAVE ALL THREE

ALL MIXED TOGETHER?
YEH, THAT'S RIGHT

MADAM—IF YOU LIKE, I'LL MOVE YOU TO ANOTHER TABLE

BRIDGE —By Alan Truscott

Two approaches to slam bidding are usually available: careful science and careful bashing. There is something to be said for both methods, and the diagrammed deal illustrates this. It was played in the semifinals of the Helsingør Knokout Team Championship here last month.

North and South at one table produced the scientific auction shown in the diagram. The response of four clubs to one spade was a splinter, showing good spade support, slam prospects and at most one club. There followed a series of cue-bids in the course of which South showed the ace, king and queen of diamonds.

North settled in six spades, judging correctly that a heart finesse would be needed to make a grand slam. He knew that South would have shown second-round control at the six-level if he could have done so in preference to showing third-round control of diamonds.

North's second club bid had pinpointed a void, but West led the club king anyway to avoid giving the declarer help in the other suits. South ruffed in dummy, drew trumps, and claimed all the tricks when the heart finesse succeeded.

Matters were more dramatic at the second table.

In response to one spade, North bid a direct five no-trump. His plan was to bid seven spades if his partner held the spade ace, relying on the heart suit to produce tricks.

This was a double gamble, for the defense might have been able to cash the diamond ace at the first trick, and there was no certainty that the hearts could be run without loss. In reply to the grand slam force, South bid six clubs, showing the ace in the methods of the partnership, and North bid seven spades according to plan.

His gamble succeeded when West, as before, led the club king. This was the wrong opening lead, but it was East, not West, who was at fault. East should have made a Lightner lead-directing double of seven spades and left his partner to work it out.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
4♣	Pass	5♠	Pass
5♣	Pass	5♥	Pass
6♣	Pass	6♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

DENNIS THE MENACE

I WAS JUST TELLIN' HIM NAMES DAD CALLS HIS GOLF CLUBS.

JUMBLE —that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NYSAP
GRABE
FELDIE
COUSUM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMUSE FORTY BARREN GAMBLE
Answers: Dangerous to read this post at the beach! —BURNS

BOOKS

THE MIDDLE AMERICANS
Proud and Uncertain
Text by Robert Coles. Photographs by Jon Erikson. Atlantic, Little Brown. 181 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HOW extremely decent of Robert Coles, the child psychiatrist, and Jon Erikson, the photographer, to give us "The Middle Americans." How sensitive of them to realize that even members of the so-called silent majority—the "average people" who belong to the middle-lower-middle class—are human. How worthy of them to go "out there" to listen and observe, in order that we—East Coast Establishmentarians, intellectuals, devil-theorists, snobs, and woolly-headed intellectuals—all—may finally understand. How very thoughtful. And alas, how sad and true that in their frenzy of goodwill they have produced a book whose message is at best confused and at worst quite the opposite of what they intended it to be.

James Agee called "human actuality" somehow will come across. Yet how in fact has Dr. Coles conveyed this "human actuality"? Hardly at all. He has quoted many human words, to be sure—the words of people he has known in the past few years—and they are sincere enough, I suppose. But Coles's hands, they issue forth from faceless, anonymous types—people identified only by profession (a policeman, a factory worker, a bank functionary, a housewife, a young man without names, hometown, millions, or regions—people with scarcely any specificity at all, and therefore without any gravity. So the impression grows and grows that they are parts of some formless homogenous mass that stretches between New York and Los Angeles.

Oh, there are exceptional moments here and there—the woman bursting out that "Hell, I don't know what my views are, I change my mind every other day, I really do." Or the man saying of Vice-President Agnew, "You know, I hate snobs, but you've got to be honest and ask yourself if that man has what it takes up in the head to be President. I don't want a guy there just because he sounds like me shooting my head off over my lunch box."

But such moments lie few and far between in the drone of familiar complaints and the blubber of Dr. Coles's appallingly flat prose. (Can his style really have deteriorated so badly since he wrote the first volume of "The Children of Crisis"? Or is my happy memory of that study of children reacting to the civil-rights movement simply failing me?) And because of the facelessness of Dr. Coles's "Middle Americans," all a reader can recall at the end of the book are the impressions of how bad the Depression was, the resentment at how little the younger generations understand those year the liberal intellectuals, and the desperate longings to believe in the American Dream. The three most likely; in short, precise, varied. As one goes from home to home one reaches desperately for more nouns, more adjectives, more modifying phrases—in the perhaps futile hope that what

Why, come to think of it, very conception of this book should be a giveaway. For how can one possibly hope to convey the actuality of a person that one has already defined as a type? What Dr. Coles is really telling us is that he has re-investigated the elephant, and he is now prepared to believe that it consists not only of a trunk, but one ear as well.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times staff book reviewer.

CROSSWORD —By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Brewing residue
6 Famous poet
10 Two horses
14 Certain horse show
15 Unlike a mustang
16 Peary's conquest
17 African antelope
18 Washington bills
19 Helper
20 Defeated
22 Some runs
24 Musical works
26 Strain
27 Take—view of
31 Dessert
33 Coolidge
35 Onstage gesture
38 Coolidge
39 Balloon-flying need
40 Historian's concern
42 Choose
43 Poise
44 Come-on signal at bridge
47 Prophet
48 Sal, for one

DOWN

1 Colorless
2 Did work at Belmont
3 Totals
4 Accomplishment
5 Objects of a hunt
6 Nebraska
7 Handbooks
8 Javelin cords
9 Show to another pew
10 Mineral
11 Particular
12 Tree
13 In want

21 Magistrates of old
23 Words to the audience
25 Henhouse unit
26 French cleric
27 Kind of alliance
29 Royals
30 Adjective for a producing Jersey
32 Adam's apples' opposites
34 Indian tribal unit
36 Fall in power
37 Verb suffix
38 Silver abbr.
40 Weight system
41 Chopped
43 Gratifies
45 Guardians of mines
46 By means of this
48 Cyprus
49 Church part
50 Tealobor's island
52 Gave springty
54 Work animals
56 Walter Grey
57 Moslem title
58 French resort
59 Robbers' persuaders
62 Skill

Trail NL West by 4 1/2

Dodgers 10 in 8th Rout Giants, 14-4

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (AP).—The Los Angeles Dodgers, after losing a three-run lead, came from behind with ten runs in a wild eighth inning and beat San Francisco, 14-4, yesterday to move within 4 1/2 games of the first-place Giants in the National League West.

Pitcher Bobby Valentine's two-run single greeted reliever Steve Hamilton with one out in the eighth, breaking a 4-4 tie, and the Dodgers rolled up the score with the help of home runs by Ralph Allen and Jim Lefebvre.

The Giants led, 4-3, after Chris Speyer's three-run double in the seventh off dodger reliever Jim Brewer.

Jerry Johnson, who replaced Giants starter Juan Marchal, gave up the tying run in the eighth. Wes Parker walked, went to second on a single by Duke Sims and scored on Bill Buckner's single.

Hamilton then came on to take six runs worth of punishment before Don Carrithers came in only to get touched for Lefebvre's eighth homer before he got the final out, ending the biggest inning of the season in the majors.

Los Angeles added a run in the ninth on three errors.

Dodgers starter Claude Osteen didn't allow a hit until the sixth and held a 3-0 lead over the Giants and Marchal, who has a 21-1 lifetime record against the Dodgers in Candlestick Park.

Parker drove in a first-inning run with an infield out. Allen singled a run across the fifth, and Sims doubled by Buckner and Osteen in the sixth made it 3-0.

At 2, August 1. Oakland's amazing Vida Blue, backed by solo home runs by Mike Epstein and Joe Rudi, chalked up his 17th victory as the A's scored California, 2-1, before a record Angels' crowd of 44,631.

Blue, going the distance for the 17th time in 21 starts, was touched for nine hits, only the third time this year he has surrendered that many. He has three losses.

Brewers 4, Twins 9. Rookie Jim Shaton scattered six hits and posted his second straight shutout as Milwaukee blanked Minnesota, 4-0.

Shaton got all the support he needed in the second inning when Tommie Harper's single scored Ted Kubiak, who had opened the inning with a bunt single.

Senators 15, Indians 6. Dick Ellings hit his first career grand slam home run and Frank Edward and Del Unser chipped in with three-run homers to power Washington to a 15-6 victory over Cleveland and a sweep of the four-game series.

The Senators pounded 18 hits in gaining their sixth straight victory, but tied the Washington expansion club record for most runs scored in one game.

Royals 6, White Sox 1. Kansas City scored four runs off Tom Bradley in the first inning, breaking a scoreless-inning streak at 24 and the Chicago White Sox, six-game winning streak, 6-1, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Brewers 2, Twins 1. Rookie Ron Theobald drove in one run with a sacrifice fly in the third inning and another with a sacrifice bunt in the seventh as Milwaukee downed Minnesota, 2-1.

Firates 6, Cubs 2. In the National League, Steve Blass, who won only ten games last year, matched that victory mark by pitching Pittsburgh to a 6-2 triumph over the Chicago Cubs. Blass, who has lost four times, helped his own cause in the top of the seventh when he singled home two runs to highlight a three-run fifth-inning uprising.

Expos 7, Mets 1. John Stromaney fired a five-hitter and bested Nolan Ryan in a pitching duel as Montreal ripped the slumping New York Mets, 7-1, in the first game of a doubleheader. Ryan permitted just three hits in the 7 2/3 innings he pitched and was locked in a scoreless match with Stromaney until he lost his control with two-out in the eighth.

He walked Ron Hunt and Randy Stank followed with a single to right moving Hunt to third. Then Bob Bailey walked to load the bases. When Ron Fairly also walked, forcing home the first run of the game, Ron Taylor relieved Ryan. Dave McDonald drew the fourth walk of the inning, forcing in Montreal's second run.

U.S. Stars Still Shine In Track

By Neil Amdur

BERKELEY, Calif., July 5 (NYT).—The world keeps waiting for the sunset in United States track and field, but American athletes continue to produce new rays of hope for the 1972 Olympics.

Within the last two weeks, Americans have shattered three world records and five American standards, a pattern unequalled for a sport that thrives on statistical glamour. More significant, however, to America's gold medal future, the world records were set by athletes who are just old enough to toast their victories and none of whom competed at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

The latest world record to fall was the oldest unequalled individual mark in the books. Valery Brunel of the Soviet Union leaped 7 feet, 5 3/4 inches in the high jump in 1965, and no one had come within 1/2 inches of the performance until last Saturday.

At an international meet, Pat Matzofski, a 21-year-old college student from Sheboygan, Wis., cleared 7-8 1/4 on his final attempt.

The high jump is one of track and field's most spectacularly appealing events, one of the few that place a man in defiance of the laws of nature, without the benefit of tools and with a defined obstacle—the cross bar.

The most incredible aspect of Matzofski's performance was its spontaneity. He had never cleared higher than 7-2 outdoors, or 7-3 indoors. He had practiced a few jumps and had never experienced the subtle, but demanding pressures of competing at the international level.

The United States trackmen have two more major international meets this summer—a dual meet with an all-star squad of Africans July 16-17 in Durham, N.C., and the Pan-American Games July 30 through Aug. 13 in Cali, Colombia.

Regardless of the performance at these two meets, the Americans obviously have laid an impressive groundwork for 1972 at a time when skeptics had begun to question the depth and quality of United States track and field. The only question that now remains is what new faces will emerge between now and Munich next summer. After Pat Matzofski, anything appears possible.



BELETED RETURN—Jim Ryun right, and Kipchoge Keino work out in Stockholm as they prepare for first meeting since Keino won 1,500-meter run in Olympics.

His performance helped trigger the second-day victory of United States men in the team competition against the Soviet Union and a squad of World All-Stars, although the combined men's and women's scores between the Americans and Russians produced the first tie in the ten-year series.

Matzofski, Rod Milburn, the world record-holder in the high hurdles, and John Smith, the new quarter-mile king, are certain to figure in America's Olympic plans, just as their predecessors, Dick Fosbury, Willy Davenport and Lee Evans did en route to gold medals three years ago.

coaches making the transition to the pros, will start the training season Thursday when he welcomes Ram rookies to the California State campus at Fullerton, Calif.

Dallas and New Orleans will start their rookie camps Friday and Houston and San Diego will begin Saturday. In most cases, the experienced players will report about a week after the rookies, although New England (July 13) and Minnesota (July 21) will have the rookies and the experienced men report on the same day. The Denver camp will be the last to open July 26 for rookies and July 30 for experienced players.

A year ago, the experienced players struck the training camps and then were locked out by the owners. The Kansas City Chiefs finally agreed to open for a week of practice for the All-Star game but voted to go back on strike at the end of it. However, the dispute was settled the following week and none of the exhibition games was canceled despite some dire threats on both sides in the midst of the bargaining.

Will Joe Show? Another feature of the training season the last two years was Namath's absence from the Jet camp. Two years ago, he "retired" from June 6 to July 30 in a dispute over the ownership of a New York bar. Last year he said he had "personal problems" and had lost his zest for football. "He didn't turn up in camp until the team had played its first two exhibition games."

This spring he worked out at Alabama to strengthen his injured wrist and said he missed the sport after being sidelined in the fifth game last year.

"This time a year ago, I didn't want to play football, but now I do," Namath said. "My broken wrist made me realize how much football means to me."

Namath isn't guaranteeing he'll be in the Jet camp July 18. "I can think of a way not to be there, I will," he said. "My knees feel good, but those two-a-day workouts don't do me any good."

Jet spokesman simply said, "Namath is expected to report on July 18 along with the rest of the veterans."

"As a chess player I'm a neoromanticist," Larsen said. "To me, chess is not all analysis and system, but also fight, psychology and intuition."

"And in chess, psychology largely means the element of surprise," he said. "It can be a well-planned surprise in the opening game, but later on it often comes spontaneously."

At an early stage of his career, Larsen threatened to become a pitiable chess addict, but marriage changed that and today he presents a picture of relaxed, friendly and highly articulate normalcy, almost disappointing in someone who has made chess his life.

"I even spend many evenings watching TV, wasting my time on a lot of nonsense," he admitted.

In Larsen's description, these are the characteristics of the world champion and three of the players now vying for the title: Spassky—plays cleverly, but seldom beautifully. Ponomarev—positional work and good wait-and-see psychology. Korchnoi—a very daring, defensive player.

Fischer—plays totally systematically, and often succeeds. As for himself, Larsen just smiles.

Ryun-Keino In 1st Duel Since 1968

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (UPI).

—Jim Ryun faces Kipchoge Keino tomorrow over one mile, the first meeting between the two since the Olympic 1,500-meter final race in Mexico City in 1968.

The competition between the two should provide the highlight of the two-day July Track and Field Games here. Both runners say they are close to their peak form and are expecting real good times.

"I have only had one real test before this, when I lost to Marty Liquori some weeks ago. But tomorrow things will be settled," Ryun the world record holder, said today.

Keino would not speculate about times and winners but said that he would try hard to beat Ryun again.

"I have run here before and know the track well. I am looking forward to the duel with Jim," the Kenyan said.

The one-mile field also includes Dick Quax of New Zealand, Dave Bedford, Britain's European 5,000-meters holder, Ulf Hoegberg of Sweden and Norwegian Arne Kraalheim.

John Smith, the new 400-yard world record holder, and discus record holder Jay Silvester will also compete in their specialties.

In the shot put Al Feuerbach of Preston, Iowa, will appear for the first time in Sweden. Feuerbach is the holder of the indoor world mark, at 63 feet 11 inches.

Ralph Mann of Long Beach, Calif., will be the 600-meter hurdler. Mann recently set a world season's best of 48.9 seconds in Helsinki.

He has two days to prepare for the 100th renewal of the championship which is now worth \$45,000 (\$105,000).

"I'm going straight out on the course this afternoon and then I'll practice shots and do a bit of putting as long as the light lasts," he said early today.

South African Gary Player, a two-time winner, was another late arrival from the Canadian Open and scheduled a 27-hole practice "because I'm playing so badly I need all the preparation I can get."

There was no rush for Jack Nicklaus, the defending champion and the bookies pick to win his third title.

Nicklaus, a 9-2 bet to hold off 7-1 Trevino, arrived yesterday after taking time out to watch the men's singles tennis final at Wimbledon.

Happy With Course He toured Birkdale's 7,000-yard par-7 course today in company with Doug Sanders—the man he beat in a playoff at St.

CANADIAN OPEN LEADING SCORES: K.L. Trevino ... 539.00 73-68-67-67-75 275

A. Watson ... 547.00 70-67-69-68-70 274

D. Rodgers ... 550.00 69-72-70-70-71 272

R.H. Sikes ... 550.00 71-71-72-68-68 272

R. Roberts ... 551.00 71-72-67-74-73 273

J. B. Robertson ... 551.00 71-72-67-74-73 273

Nicklaus Is Favorite Trevino Would Trade To Gain British Open

SOUTHPORT, England, July 5 (UPI).

—Lee Trevino said today he wants to win the British Open golf championship so badly "I'd willingly trade one of my U.S. titles for it."

The U.S. Open champion, looking tired after an air journey from Canada, underlined his determination by skipping some much-needed sleep to get down to practice for the July 7-10 tournament.

If Trevino can win here, he will join the select company of Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen and Ben Hogan, the only men who have won the U.S. and British Opens the same year. Jones did it twice.

Trevino flew in from Montreal where he won the Canadian Open yesterday on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff with Art Wall Jr. Trevino had scored a final-round 67 to catch Wall, who closed with a 68. An 18-foot birdie putt on the extra hole gave Trevino the tournament and the \$30,000 first prize which upped his earnings this year to \$195,850.

After checking into his hotel here early today, Trevino only stayed long enough to get his things and headed off for Royal Birkdale, site of the British Open this year.

Putting Time He has two days to prepare for the 100th renewal of the championship which is now worth \$45,000 (\$105,000).

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Both pronounced themselves happy with their form and the fine, sunny weather enjoyed by the 153 contestants preparing for the 73-hole tournament.

Billy Casper, a 10-1 choice along with Player, didn't look too happy as he trudged off the 18th green after missing a seven-foot putt for a birdie four.

The withdrawal of Arnold Palmer left 18 Americans among the 53 overseas players contesting the tournament. Australians and New Zealanders account for another 15 berths with the rest coming from Argentina, Spain, South Africa and the Far East.

Trevino said he firmly believed this year's open was his for the taking. He said nerves caused him to let the title slip last year at St. Andrews. "All I needed was an even par round to win. I got stiff with nerves at the end and blew it," he said. "That won't happen again."

In his last 11 tournaments, Trevino has finished in one of the top ten only twice. The Canadian title was his fourth tournament victory—and his third playoff in four events. He won two of them.

"Because I'm an American, I naturally rate the U.S. Open No. 1 in the world," Trevino said. "But there is no doubt the British Open is, to me anyway, the No. 2 tournament."

Trevino continued: "I want to win this one so badly I would willingly trade one of my U.S. Open titles if someone would let me."

Chones Selected For Pan-Am Basketball Team

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo., July 5 (AP)—Marquette center Jim Chones, 6-foot-11, and four returnees from last year headed the 1971 Pan-American basketball team selected at the Olympic Development Camp here.

They are 6-6 Chuck Perry of Long Beach State, 6-8 Bob Ford of Purdue State, 6-4 Paul Westphal of Southern California and 6-11 Kenyon Dwyer of Georgetown, Ky.

Others named to the 12-member squad, which will compete in the Pan-Am Games beginning in late July in Cali, Colombia, are 6-11 Luke White, Ohio State; 6-10 Dwight Jones, Houston; 6-3 Jimmy Wilmore, Michigan; 6-3 Don Forbes, Texas-El Paso; 6-3 Don Buse, Evansville; Brian Taylor, Princeton, and Robert McAdoo of Villanova University, Pa., who will be attending North Carolina in the fall.

BASKETBALL—A Sydney, the American Big Ten Conference All-Star team beat the New South Wales team, 113-55. Mark Stibler led the scoring with 20 points.

HORSE RACING—At Hawthorne, Lauder, ridden by Daro Richardson, won the field of 17 horses in via the German Derby and (41:48) broke (38:40). Lauder won by 3 1/2 lengths. The field was headed by Madruza. Guls-Quls was third in the 2:40-mile race.

At Belgrade, Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia won the championship of Yugoslavia by defeating France's Orlan of Sarajevo, 6-1, 6-2.

BOXING—At Barcelona, ex-Burton super welterweight Jessell of Spain fought in a ten-round draw.

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Table with columns for American League, National League, and various teams like Washington, Cleveland, Boston, etc., with scores and game details.

Top Batters and Pitchers

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing top batters and pitchers with statistics like batting average, runs, hits, and errors.

The Scoreboard

Table with columns for SUNDAY JUMPING, AMERICAN CREDIT UNION, FAMOUS PARIS RESTAURANT, MINERVE, SITUATIONS WANTED, DOMESTIC SITUATIONS.

Art Buchwald

Trouble at Wimbledon

LONDON—The Wimbledon tennis championships have just finished, and while the tennis was up to form a problem arose with the fans which has given lovers of the game a great deal of concern.



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An average of 20 male spectators a day were either arrested or warned about their indecent behavior. Most of the cases had to do with males who couldn't keep their hands to themselves.

One man, a lecturer at the University of London, was convicted of grabbing a girl above the waist. Pleading guilty, he told the judge, "There seems to be a temporary lack of common sense on my part. It is ridiculous that a person in my position should do such a thing."

The question that immediately arises is "Why Wimbledon?" The answer, I discovered, was that any sporting event where women wear hot pants and where large crowds are shoved together in 'stauding room only' sections must provoke some sort of indecent response.

This was told to me by a foot-fault judge who has been called "let" serves at Wimbledon for 30 years.

"It's the women who are to blame," he said angrily. "They get themselves all dressed up in the filsiest of coverings, see-through blouses, micro-miniskirts, the lot, and they expect men to be shored against them and behave as if nothing's happening."

We saw three policemen carrying a protesting man in a bowler toward a black van. "It wasn't always like this," he said. "When Wimbledon was Wimbledon, the women came out in their wool skirts and corsets and the stuff was like armor. If you tried to pinch one of them you'd break your fingers."

"But how look what's happened—20 men a day being picked up for not keeping their eye on the tennis ball. It's doing terrible things to the game."

A woman fan hit a dignified man with his own umbrella, and the police immediately moved in. "Couldn't they have standing room for the men on one side of the court and standing room for women on the other side?" I suggested.

"It doesn't work like that at Wimbledon. The beauty of watching tennis here is you can walk around from court to court and don't have to stay with one game if you don't want to. Let's go over to Court Four."

We went over to where a large crowd was watching a men's doubles game. "Here we are," he said as we stood shoulder to shoulder breathing down the necks of the girls in front of us. "Now what's a man to do in such a situation?" he asked.

I held my hands above my head, to prove, in case anyone screamed, that I was innocent. "You're doing the right thing," he agreed, "but you're not making friends with the people behind you."

We wandered away, and he said, "Something's got to give. If the women don't put more clothes on it could be the end of tennis as we know it."

We watched sadly as two bobbies hauled a well-dressed chap into a waiting vehicle. "There goes another one," the foot-fault judge said sadly. "That makes 20 so far, and they still haven't played the mixed doubles. Finals on the center court."

Tomorrow at 5:30 p.m., Aaron Copland will be joined by Noel Leanne Price, Raymond Guitel, Guy Dupuis and the Farenin Quartet.

Subsequent concerts, all at the same time in the Salle de la Colonie of the Fontainebleau Palace, will be given by Genevieve Joy and Jacqueline Robin, July 8; Rafael Payau, July 10; Andr  Marchal, July 12; Soufflas, Stravinsky, playing piano works of his late father, on July 13, and Maurice Godard and Jean Francaux on July 15.

Wine for People With Patience

By Burton Anderson

MONTALCINO, Italy (UPI)—A popular conception, not wholly without foundation, is that Italian winemakers take a lighthearted approach to their calling, leaving most of the artistry to the powers that be after a joyful stomp on the grapes. In most years recently the nation has produced more wine than any other, but it would be disrespectful indeed to regard everything known as vino in Italy as the work of Mother Nature.

Out of thousands of wines made, no more than a dozen are well-known abroad, and those that are seem pre-ordained to such descriptions as zesty, earthy, lively, fruity, robust.

Yet there are conspicuous exceptions, foremost among them a presumptuous Tuscan that has been earning the kind of high-praised seldom heard outside the Haut-Medoc or the Cote de Nuits.

Bottles of Brunello di Montalcino Biondi-Santi 1888 are believed to be the oldest and most expensive on retail sale in the world. One was sold last year for \$415 to a Roman client by Sergio Biagini, a Florentine who is among the few winemakers with bottles left from that year. Older wines of other types exist in private collections, however, and bottles have been sold for more at auctions.

Wines from recent Biondi-Santi vintages are listed at from two to three times the price of the best Barolos; they sell for more in Rome than the leading Bordeaux and Burgundies of the same year sell for in Paris.

Franco Biondi-Santi, who took over the family Greppo estate when his father died last year, would probably expect more than \$415 for any of the ten bottles of 1888 that have never been moved more than a few meters from a special vault in his cellar. He also has 49 bottles of 1891, 32 of 1925 and 257 of 1945 resting there. All are in excellent condition. They were reworked in the spring of 1970, as they are every quarter century, sampled and attested to by a notary and a few special friends.

One of the guests at the recording ceremony was the Italian author and wine expert Mario Soldati, a man not usually inclined to exaggerate. He equated his tasting of the 1888 to "witnessing a small miracle," because the wine retained the full, round flavor and harmony of bouquet sensed in later vintages.

For those who like their Italian winemakers swarthy, barefoot and singing arias, Mr. Biondi-Santi is an image-winger. Tall, fair-complexioned and blue-eyed, he has a university degree, skiis, speaks softly and

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makes wine with the discipline of a Trappist. His estate is one of about 40 making Brunello around the medieval village of Montalcino in the gentle hills south of Siena. None of the others equals Biondi-Santi wines.

"Their positions aren't so ideal as ours," he says charitably. But there is much more that behind the success.

Franco's great-grandfather, Clemente Santi, won a citation for a wine called Brunello in 1865, but his grandfather, Ferruccio, is known locally as the founder of Brunello. The rule elsewhere in Tuscany is to blend grapes, but Ferruccio Biondi-Santi found that the Brunello grape, which thrives to the soil around Montalcino, made an excellent wine all by itself. Brunello is a superior variety of Sangiovese, the malastay of Chianti and most other reds of the region.

Ferruccio and his son, Tancredi, set standards for their wines which must have seemed absurdly high to other growers. Reserve wines were made only in exceptional years and then only from grapes grown on choice plots. They remained in barrels of special oak imported from Yugoslavia for at least five years before being bottled. Once bottled, they were sold to friends, wine lovers and certain vintners who knew how to keep fine wines. In exceptional years, a quantity was set aside in the vault to be consumed or sold many years later. At Greppo, the tricks nature can play on wine have been kept to an exemplary minimum.

One result of these limitations was obscurely, Biondi-Santi wines were unknown outside Tuscany until 1956, and the number of bottles that left the country before 1960 would probably not fill a case.

Prices were always high, but the "boom" as Franco Biondi-Santi describes it, began about seven years ago in Italy. It is now spreading abroad. Orders started arriving from Britain after the wine was served to Queen Elizabeth at a banquet offered in London in April, 1963, by Italian President Giuseppe Saragat. The first shipment of Biondi-Santi wines to America is taking place this summer, to Corti Brothers, wine merchants in San Francisco, Calif.

"I don't want our business to grow too big," Mr. Biondi-Santi says. "I am gradually increasing production, but only to the point where I can keep complete control over quality."

There are two other qualities of Brunello Biondi-Santi besides riserva: etichetta nera (black label) and etichetta bianca (white label), also known as Greppo. They are also fine—and expensive—wines made, in vintage years, of grapes not designated reserve or

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Cliff Richard

PEOPLE: Evangelist Voted Britain's Top Singer

Britain's top pop singer, elected yesterday by 'The Songwriters' Guild of Great Britain, isn't a Beatle, a Rolling Stone, or even a teen-agers' idol, but rather a definitely un-hairy 30-year-old who sings for Jesus and is as handy with a Bible as a guitar. Beating out Beatle George Harrison, who came in second for his record "Something," was Cliff Richard, given top spot not for any particular song but for his "services to British music." Some of Richard's services were performed in peculiar places by pop standards. The bespectacled singer, a former best-selling rock-and-roller who is now considered one of Britain's top evangelists, sings these days as often from a pulpit or in religious-school classes as in recording studios or TV shows.

Richard, who also has preached alongside Billy Graham, said yesterday, "It's popular these days to be a Buddhist or something Oriental, but it's funny—when you talk about Christ you often embarrass people." Whether he embarrasses them or not, Richard still packs them in, to night clubs as well as churches. In spite of—or perhaps because of—his widely-known record of drugs or even cigarettes, his rare dates (the disapproves of "stray affairs") and his titling "A lot of people think I'm a fake," Richard conceded, "but I know I'm a Christian and so does God, and that's all that matters. Show business is a marvelous platform for a representative of Christ. You reach a lot of people that way."

"The rock-and-roll days were a million years ago," he added. "Now I get grandmothers in the front row. I don't know who's in the second row—I can't see that far without my glasses." American movie director Stanley Kramer is planning a film on the court-martial of Lt. William Calley, pending an appeal of the latter's life sentence for participation in the My Lai massacre. Kramer, whose successes include "High Noon" and "Judgment at Nuremberg," told a reporter in Berlin, "It is not a question of whether Calley participated at My Lai but why... I have exclusive rights to the Calley story and to one being written about the trial," which will appear in magazine form based on 55 tapes of interviews made with Calley. Asked if he did not think the Calley film

would draw immediate comparison to his treatment of the Nuremberg trials, Kramer said, "I suppose so," but declared that he had his doubts about the beginning about the validity of trying and then judging men under orders for what they did under orders. "Calley," the director said, "was a very subordinate part of a situation unusual even in jungle warfare, where everyone was afraid to let anyone be behind him."

In what they called a "patriotic poem wedding" Bruce Foster, 31, and Jean Gillespie, a 26-year-old clad in a full-length red-and-white skirt and blue sequin top, became the first couple to be married at the base of the Statue of Liberty, on Independence Day.

Dr. Barnston, Fla., meanwhile, former slave Charlie Smith celebrated his 120th birthday, also on the Fourth of July, sitting in a cluttered shack spinning yarns about his cow-punching, gun-toting days in the Old West, where, he says, he once worked for Jesse James. Asked to comment on the world as he sees it today, Charlie lit up another cigarette (he has been smoking for 111 years) and said: "All a lot of folks know about the world is what they read, and a lot of that just ain't so."

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